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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 15, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

A lynching epidemic is sweeping over the north.

Australia was able to get up in thirty days failures of banks aggregating the snug sum of $500,000,000.

Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn, of Henderson, has been appointed bank examiner for that district embracing North Carolina, Virginia and West Virgina.

President Cleveland will call an extra session of Congress in September. The financial situation, which is a menace to the country's welfare demands this action.

Seven distilleries in Louisville have closed owing to overproduction. The production of whisky for the year in the fifth district will be 22,549,000 gallons, on which the tax amounts to $19,294,000.

There is a complicated suggestiveness in the story of an American consul in Edinburgh, bearing the historic name of Wallace Bruce, raising a subscription for a monument to the Scottish-American soldiers who fell in the war for liberty. Such a monument is to stand in Calton Hill Cemetery, on a lot set apart by the Town Council of Edinburgh. The design is by Mr. George E. Bissell himself.

Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, has denied the appeal of the State of Virginia for a readjustment of the boundary between that State and Tennessee. The disputed territory is a strip from two to eight miles wide from the North Carolina line, a due west course in latitude 36.30 north to the Kentucky line. The court held that the present line had been recognized as the true boundary for over eighty-five years.

The Russians last year got up a pitiful plea of famine, says the Concord Standard, and the United States sent ship loads of food. The Washington evening News says: "After all this had been accomplished it turned out that there was really no scarcity of grain in Russia. The Russian storehouses were found to be full of wheat and rye, and the Russian dealers then seized the opportunity to rush their stuff to England and France and "cut under" the American prices, thus completely demoralizing our trade."

Thirty cable cars, says the New York Press, are run on Broadway and they take an average of $10 per trip. The horse cars average $4.70 per trip. There have been 940 trips made daily by the horse cars. If the basis furnished by the thirty cable cars should be substantiated in further experience the gross earnings of the Broadway road will be over $10,000 per day. The new cable time table shows an increase of 20 per cent. in the number of trips, each cable car making six trips against five trips made by a horse car.

The returns for the first five months of this year show that our exports amounted to $140,000,000, while the imports reached $285,500,000, an excess of imports of $145,500,000. During these five months $19,700,000 of American gold was shipped abroad, and only $6,500,000 of gold came in. During the same months of last year the excess of imports was only $77,400,000, or less than half what it was year. The next exports of gold were $90,000,000, or $44,200,000 less than they were for the first five months this year.

George Guess, to whom a monument is soon to be erected in Indian Territory, was the Cadmus of the Cherokees, so to speak, for he invented an alphabet for their use, and in that way distinguished them above other American Indians. Guess was a half-breed, the son of a Cherokee mother and an English father, and was fifty years old when, in 1820, he devised this famous alphabet. He lived to regret the invention, for he was an unbeliever, and the only work of consequence printed in Cherokee with the new alphabet was the Bible.

The past quarter of the present year, says the Wilmington Messenger, showed that there was a decrease of foreign immigrants by 40,074. But in May there were 75,000 arrivals against the 170,542 for the first three months. It was an increase of 7,000 over May 1892. Italians are coming in heavily. England, Ireland and Scotland sent to us a goodly quota. There are fewer immigrants, from Russia, Hungary and Poland than in 1892, which it is agreeable to know. They constitute a very undesirable proportion of peasantry who come with turbulance and diseases and false ideas of freedom and our government.

The Atlanta Constitution of the 5th inst., says in regard to the society of North Carolinians in Atlanta: The North Carolina Society held an enthusiastic meeting last night. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. The society is to hold its meetings monthly on the second Friday night of each monlh. The following officers were elected: President, Captain John a Dodson; first vice president, Professor W. S. Yeates; second vice president, Captain John H. Winder; secretary, Shepherd Bryan; treasurer, James M. Sherwood, warden, James M. Johnson. The society determined to celebrate May 20th of each year in commemoration of the famous Meeklenburg declaration. On this occasion, besides other exercises the society will be addressed by some prominent North Carolinian.

The signs multiply, says the Portland Transcript, that that great enemy of the public weal—the "trust"—is about to be dealt with summarily throughout the country. The activity against trusts and similar combines in somes States is encouraging. The Governor of New York has signed the bill which makes their formation a misdemeanor, rendering every person taking part in any such combine liable to $50,000 fine or a year's imprisonment, or both. That doesn't look as though the Empire State regarded the trust as the beneficent institution that its advocates insist it is. Then, Gov. Llewelling, of Kansss, is vigorously prodding away at the trusts his State is most interested to abolish, while Gov. Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, with his proposed inter State conference against the intractable coal barons, plans to make an attack all along the line upon this ancient and well-entrenched monopoly. The day of the trust, that latest and most offensive scheme for creating artificial values of the necessaries of life, is evidently drawing to its close.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The New York World polls the members of Congress on the questions of repeal of the Sherman act, an income tax and the repeal of the State bank tax. ——Conrad Nichoff, private banker of Chicago, makes an assignment. ——Governor McKinley has been unanimously renominated for Governor of Ohio. ——Fargo, N. D., has been devastated by fire to the amount of $3,000,000. ——In the World's Fair Sunday opening case a majority of the judges hold that the injunction must be issued. ——Banks at Ashland and Shell Lake, Wis., have suspended. ——The Populists will not succeed in their efforts to secure the Maxton postoffice. ——It is said the President sent for Cardinal Gibbons to consult him as to appointing Col. Kerehner as collector of the port of Wilmington. ——J. C. Bell, ex-Alliance lecturer, will probably have the option of two good appointments. ——Sol C. Weill and E. G. Parmele of Wilmington, are in Washington, to learn how the political machine is working. The former says his visit has nothing to do with the assistant district attorneyship and expresses ignorance of anything that is being done in Wilmington matters.—— Rev. Dr. Blue, of the Methodist church, died at Greensboro, Ala., of heart failure aged 70 years. ——The Georgia Bankers association oppose the Sherman act and the free coinage of silver. ——Hon. Moody Merrill, the missing business man of Boston registered in Quebec May 31 as E. P. Manhaffey of Washington D. C. His liabilities, so far ascertained, amount to $355,000. ——The British Government is enquiring into the character of the Ulster Defense union. ——Professor Tolman, the new Professor of Greek, is now Professor of Sanscrit and Comparative Philology at the Michigan University. ——The Trustees of the University conferred the degree of LL.D. on Eben Alexander; the degree of doctor of letters upon Charles D. Melver; the degree of D. D. upon Rev. Gabriel Holmes, of Connecticut, and of doctor of philosophy upon Rev. James Fogartie. ——The delay in the Home Rule bill, caused by the tactics of the Opposition, has about exhausted the patience of the Irish members of the House of Commons. ——Several employees of the pension bureau, discharged by the last administration without cause, have been reinstated. ——There is no truth in the report that Minister Blount has resigned. ——Worthington Ford, of Brooklyn, has been appointed chief of the bureau of statistics in the Treasury Department. He is a millionaire. ——The collector of revenue for Alabama and the District Attorney for South Carolina have tendered their resignations. ——The resignation of Deputy Third Auditor Shaw of the Treasury Department has been called for.—— The Duke of Veragua was an interested spectator at the Ohio Republican convention at Columbus. All of the State officers were renominated. ——Six masked men held up the New Orleans express on the Mobile and Ohio railroad at Forest Lawn, eight miles north of Columbus, and robbed the express car of $10,000 in cash and valuables worth a large amount. The robbery did not occupy over twenty minutes time. A large posse is now in pursuit of the bandits. The express makes a short stop at Forest Lawn, and when it came to a stand two men jumped upon the engine and pointing revolvers at the heads of the engineer and fireman told them not to attempt to start the train again. While this was taking place four men appeared at the side of the express car. One placed a short ladder against the car, then chopped a hole in the door. It took but a moment to do this, and before the astonished express messenger realized what was happening, the door was burst open and four men were in the car. Messenger Branford attempted resistence, but was silenced by a blow with the hatchet in the hands of the robber who had chopped the hole in the door. The bandits lost no time in ransacking the car. Branford was only partially stunned by the blow he received and his assailants revived him and forced him to open the safe. Its contents they placed in a sack together with what other valuables they secured. Branford was then bound, gagged and cast into a corner of the car. The bandits then escaped. ——A special from Greenville, S. C., says: Two white men in Pickens county, who had been in the habit of visiting colored women, were waylaid by white caps, who were white women in disguise, and were terribly flogged. The women stationed themselves in pairs along the road and darted out and lashed the miscreants with heavy switches. Finally, the men were surrounded by about a dozen women, who applied the whip without mercy. The men were warned to desist from their habits or worse would follow. ——James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, was dangerously injured Wednesday. He fell from a coach on which he was riding and was so severely hurt that medical attention was at once required. His condition grew worse and Drs. Robin and Ledentee performed an operation with the view of relieving him. His condition is now dangerous and the doctors declare that it is critical. ——The court granting the injuction against opening the World's Fair on Sunday refuses to grant a supersedeas pending the appeal. ——There were sixty deaths from cholera in Mecca Thursday and five in Cette, France. ——The Tuscumbia, Ala., bank has closed its doors. No statement has yet been given out. —— Ford's old theatre in Washington city collapsed Friday morning. This building in which John Wilkes Booth killed President Lincoln was used by the Government as the Surgeon General's office and at the time of the disaster there were about 450 Government employes in the building. The floors of the rear part of the building did not fall, thus preventing a worse disaster than did occur. Nearly thirty dead bodies, including those who died after rescue were taken from the building. The number of wounded was about sixty. ——Leigh R. Page, a prominent lawyer of Virginia, died suddenly in Chicago. ——Joseph Bradfield, of Winston, has secured a minor place in Washington. ——The Glenn-Gudger-Elias contest still hangs over the heads of those gentlemen. ——There were rumors last week of an intention to fight a duel by Col. Paul Means and Harry Martin which was broken off. ——J. E. Chapin, of South Carolina, was among the killed in the Washington disaster, and L. A. Rosafy, of South Port, N. C., was wounded. The other employes in that building from the Carolinas escaped injury. The Ford building had been repeatedly condemned as unsafe and the Government had removed most of the important records to a place of greater safety.

Edwin Booth.

New York World.

Edwin Booth, the tragedian, died at the Player's Club, New York, last Wednesday morning. There were with him at the time of death Dr. Frank St. Clair Smith, the physician who had attended him from the beginning of his illness, Mrs. Edwina Booth Grossman, his daughter, Mr. Ignatius Grossman, her husband, Mr. William Bispham and Mr. Magonigle, Superintendent of the Players' Club, and Mr. Carryl, the librarian of the club.

Edwin Booth was not only a great actor. He was a great man. By his death not only does the American stage loose the most brilliant star that has shone upon it since the war, but America looses one of the citizens of whom she has the highest reason to be proud of as a man. Great as Booth was as Hamlet, he was equally as great as Edwin Booth. Tried by sorrow nearly all his life, he kept his temper sweet and his soul pure. He was gentle, modest and generous to a fault. Like his own Othello, he was great of heart.

Edwin Booth came into the world during the night of Nov. 13, 1833, the night of the famous showers of stars. He was born at the Belair farm in Hartford County, Md., where all the ten children of the grand and gloomy Junius Brutus Booth by his second wife were born. He was the seventh of the ten, and was named Edwin, in honor of his father's old friend Edwin Forrest, whose mantle he was, curiously, to pick up when it fell from Forrest's shoulders.

He was a dark, shy, affectionate boy, and he worshipped his father. Most of his youth was spent in following about after Booth the elder, like a slave. The story is told of the son that when one of the father's gloomy fits was on him and he went roaming around all night in his strange fashion, he followed close behind to see that no harm befell him. Lawrence Barrett says that while almost a child he was sent forth "to act as guide, companion and friend to the most erratic genius that ever illumined the theatre in any age." And "as mentor, dresser, companion, the boy lived almost a servant's life in hotels, dressing-rooms, among the wings, constant and effectionate upon him to whom the early drama of America owes so much of its glory."

It was an odd and dangerous way to bring up a boy, but he rapidly learned things that can never be got by books. His attendance at school was sporadic. But he was naturally quick and thoughtful, and what between his occasional chances in the school-room, the almost constant companionship of his gifted father and the knowledge of the stage and human nature he acquired travelling about the country, at sixteen years of age his intellect was better rounded than most young men of twenty-one.

HIS FIRST APPEARANCE AN ACCIDENT.

The elder Booth loved to listen to his dark, quiet son strum negro melodies on the banjo, but he didn't want him to cast in his lot with the stage. His first appearance on any stage was an accident. That it was in a Shakespearian play goes almost without saying. That is, it was Shakespeare after Colley Ciber, and the part he took was that of Tresel, to help out the prompter, to whom it was usually assigned in connection with his other duties. The historic old Boston Museum was the scene of his debut. Later it was to be the scene of some of his great triumphs. All this happened in 1849, when he was only sixteen years old. They say the old man told Edwin that he had really done quite well for a beginner, but he didn't encourage the lad to try playing any more. And so they went travelling about together, the boy playing on the fiddle and the banjo while his father was dressing, and absorbing all kinds of information about men and things. He loved to read even in those early days. Two years later he made his appearance as a full-fledged actor. That interesting event took place in New York, at the old National Theatre, and, curiously enough, it turned out that it was due to a caprice of his father, who had never shown any desire to let the boy go on the boards, that the significant fact in the annals of the American stage was brought about.

The elder Booth was announced to appear in "Richard III." At the last moment it happened to strike the "grand old man" that he wouldn't make his appearance at all. In a moment of capriciousness he ordered young Edwin to run over to the theatre and play the part for him. The youth was staggered by the order, but whatever his father said was law to him. He had never disobeyed his big awful father in his life. He had seen the the part played many times. He was perfectly familiar with the lines. His father insisted that he would not go that night. There was no alternative for the future Hamlet. Edwin Booth, at a moment's notice, undertook the role. He was only eighteen. He bore the name of Booth, and he was watched as he went through his role with closest interest. Down in the pit there was one man who probably watched with an interest that was keen. He was the elder Booth. The younger Booth didn't know he was in the audience. The young tragedian acted his part to the satisfaction of every one in the house. After that the father let his son go on in his own way. It was forty-two years ago, and from that time on Edwin Booth surely and steadily kept growing in favor and splendor, till he reached an altitude no man on the American stage has attained in his era.

This little incident of the wild, gifted Booth of our grandfathers' day, spying upon his son on the stage from an obscure seat in the audience, was one of the last of the numberless incidents told since about the beautiful companionship between them. The next year, while the son was winning some of his first laurels among the mining camps of California, the wild, wonderful life of Junius Brutus Booth ended on a little steamboat on the Mississippi River.

HE ESTABLISHED HIS REPUTATION.

Soon after Edwin Booth opened at the Front Street Theatre in Baltimore, the play being the old one, "Richard III There was a trip to Boston and then one to New York. He showed himself the successor of his father. He easily established a reputation and gave a sure promise at that early date of becoming the great tragedian of his day. In 1857 he played his first important engagement here. His success was of the most brilliant order. From that time on his work kept ever upward and onward, and for thirty-five years he was the most commanding figure on the American stage, during which time he brought Europe to his feet.

In between the Baltimore and Boston trips Booth made a short tour to Richmond under the management of Joe Jefferson—his life-long friend—and there he first met the lovely and amiable Mary Devlin, whom a few years later he made his wife. In Boston, the scene of so many of his father's big triumphs, he made a complete triumph of his own. Lawrence Barrett has painted a charming picture of the graceful young actor when he made his second bow to a New York audience. The date was May 1, 1857, the place the Metropolitan Theatre.

HIS FIRST VISIT TO LONDON.

In 1861 Booth made his first visit to London. He also played in Liverpool and Manchester. There was no flourish of trumpets to precede his entry into England, and it was not till his visit was nearly over that he won his spurs there. His audiences responded slowly to the excellence of his work, but he finally won them over by the grandeur of his Richelieu. Just as he got his foot firmly planted, he was forced to return to America. When he got back home the civil war was on. During his visit to England his daughter was born. He left his young wife with the little Edwina in Dorchester, Mass., while he came to New York to fulfill an engagement here. In his absence she died. She lies buried in Mount Auburn Cemetery, outside of Boston.

Her early death stung him on to doing some kind of absorbing work that would keep him occupied all the time. It was at this peroid that he took up the management of the famous Winter Garden Theatre, where the Broadway Central Hotel now stands. He was manager of the house from Sept. 21, 1863, to March 23, 1867. His connection with the theatre was made notable by some of the most splendid revivals of the old standard plays ever seen in America at that time. One of the most conspicuous features in his career at the Winter Garden was a revival of Hamlet, always a favorite part of the man now dead. The revival ran for 100 nights, an extraordinary thing.

MR. BOOTH'S LAST APPEARANCE.

The last appearance of Mr. Booth on the stage was on April 5, 1891, at the Broolyn Academy of Music. Fitly it was in the part of Hamlet, for no other player has been so much identified with that part as he.

It is estimated that he has played Hamlet at least one thousand times, and in it he has achieved three of his most memorable triumphs. The first was in the Winter Garden in 1866, when he played it 100 consecutive nights. The second was at the Princess Theatre, London, Nov. 6, 1880, when he won the triumph over British prejudice, which had been so strong against him. The third was in Berlin, Jan. 11, 1883, when the Germans hailed him as greatest in their favorite part.

The Brooklyn farewell was a sad occasion. His audience, full of memories of him, applauded at every opportunity, and recalled him at the end of every act, seeming to know that they never again would hear him speak the line of the melancholy Dane.

It was announced that this would be the last appearance of that season, but his attack of paralysis the preceding December, when he and Lawrence Barrett were playing at the Broadway Theatre, gave reason to believe that when the next season came around he would be unable to return to them.

When he appeared before the curtain at the end of the play the audience rose, and handkerchiefs fluttered and hats waved, men cheered and women applauded. When he spoke his voice betrayed emotion.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said he, "I don't know that I have anything to say beyond my usual speech, 'I thank you.' I hope this is not the last time I shall appear before you. Next season I shall pay some attention to my health, and I think I shall return to you strengthened."

From that night on Edwin Booth has grown weaker and weaker slowly. He went to Lakewood to see if his shattered condition could be repaired, but he complained that the seeing of so many people every day tired him. So he came back again to the Players' Club, where he could be quiet among his books and pictures. Among them he died quietly.

Politics in the Metropolis.

Buffalo Express.

Of practical politics in New York Mr. Theodore Roosevelt says: "The process by which a man rises in New York city politics is to keep first one saloon, then several, then go to the legislature and so on."

Mr. Roosevelt told of the duties of a New York politician, among the chief of which were "bailing out their constituents"—taking a trip each morning around to the various police stations.

Presidential Piety.

George Washington was a member of the Episcopal church and a great believer in prayer, as is evidenced by numerous messages. One was: "The blessing and protection of Heaven are at all times necessary, but especially so in time of public danger and distress." He also said: "Though I am a member of the Church of England, I have no exclusive partialities."

John Adams was a congregationalist, and came of a long line of Puritan ancestors, but was very liberal in his views as to religion. He was Baptized October 20, 1835 in the first church of Quincy, called the "Church of Statesmen."

Thomas Jefferson's ideas on religion are hard to classify. He was an admirer of the great Tom Paine, the agnostic, and was denounced from New England pulpits as a "Godless man," but a letter to Mrs. John Adams shows that he believed in a future life, where we will meet our friends, and his life was a strictly moral one. He belonged to no church.

John Quincy Adams was a congregationalist, like his father, and wrote a hymn.

Madison and Monroe were both Episcopalians in good standing.

Andrew Jackson was notoriously irreligious in his early manhood and mature life. As a youth at Salisbury, N. C., he is described as "the most roaring, rollicking, game-cocking, horse-racing, card-playing, mischievous fellow that ever lived in the town." After his retirement from the presidency he became converted and joined the Presbyterian church, his dying words being. "My dear children, and friends and servants, I hope and trust to meet you all in Heaven, both white and black."

Martin Van Buren never made any religious profession, but was a man of irreproachable morality and according to the orthodox ones, is now burning.

William Henry Harrison was an Episcopalian of strong convictions, which prevented him from fighting duels.

John Tyler was also an Episcopalian.

James K. Polk made no profession until he was on his death bed, when a Methodist clergyman sprinkled him.

Zachary Taylor didn't give the question any thought, but meekly paid his wife's contributions to the Episcopal church. Taylor was very illiterate, knew little about theology and cared less.

Millard Fillmore was a very quiet but pious man, who affiliated with Baptist.

Franklin Pierce was an Episcopal communicant.

James Buchanan was always pious, but he didn't join the church until after his retirement from the presidency, when he became a Presbyterian.

Abraham Lincoln, according to Col. Bob Ingersoll, was a disciple of Voltaire, but he expressed christian convictions and was inclined to spiritualism. Both his parents were Baptists.

Andrew Johnson was not a member of any church, but a tacit believer in christianity. He was unusually handy with his "cuss words" and inclined to Methodism.

Ulysses Grant was a Methodist, and extolled for his piety by his biographers, though he was never known to do anything beyond letting fall a few pious remarks.

Rutherford B. Hayes was a Methodist.

James A. Garfield was a member of the Church of Christ, a Campbelite church, ane once tried his hand at preaching.

Chester A. Arthur was an Episcopalian, who played a good game of poker.

Benjamen Harrison is a Presbyterian and attends church quite regularly.

Grover Cleveland gets his supply of chaistian fortitude to deal with the pie hunters from the Calvinistic fount also.

Where Farming is a Business.

Most Americans are under the impression that a tenant farmer in England is no better off than farmers in this country who do not own the land they till.

This is a big mistake, if Mr. Thwaites, of Wisconsin, gives a correct report of his observation in the old country. Mr. Thwaites writes that the tenant farmer in England is generally spoken of as "an agricultural gentleman." He does not rise at dawn to drudge all day in the fields. He leaves this sort of thing to his hired laborers, and while he looks after the general management, he has a foreman to see that his orders are carried out.

When you visit the home of the English tenant farmer, you will find that he lives like a manufacturer or a merchant. He regards farming as a business requiring intelligence, skill, executive ability and capital. He reads The London Times or the Standard every morning before breakfast, and after breakfast has family prayers to which all the house servants are summoned by the bell of their mistress. The children of the family are sent to a boarding school, and the lady of the house knows as little of the details of farm life as her friends in the city.

The gentleman tenant farmer in England maintains his position and prospers because he makes a business of farming. He studies the market reports every day, and regulates his crops and their shipments accordingly. It has never occurred to him that he is engaged in manual labor. He hires his work done, just as a manufacturer does, and stands very much on the same footing.

A Joke in the Thick of Battle.

An old Tarheel who was "thar" says that at the battle of Chancellorsville, while the fight was raging, Gen. Rhodes rode up to General Ramseur, and asked him what time it was. Ramseur pulling out his old timepiece and slowly said: "General, in such an emergency as this my old watch never runs." Rhodes "took" right off and returned to where the bullets were "ticking" the seconds.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DRESSES MADE OF SPUN GLASS.

A Costly Fad That Threatens to Become Very Popular.

The idea of wearing dresses made of glass may, at first sight, appear in the light of an impossibility, and yet the great novelty of this season, says Vogue, is a material made of spun glass, and which is as bright and supple as silk, with a peculiar sheen reminding one of the sparkle of diamond dust.

In Russia there has for a long time existed a tissue manufactured from the fiber of peculiar filandrous stone from the Siberian mines, which by some secret process is shredded and spun into a fabric, which, although soft to the touch and pliable in the extreme, is of so durable a nature that it never wears out. This is probably what has given an enterprising manufacturer the idea of producting the spun-glass dress lengths above mentioned.

The Moscovite stuff is thrown into the fire when dirty, whence it is withdrawn absolutely clean and ready for use, but the spun-glass silk is simply brushed with a hard brush and soap and water, and is none the worse for being either stained or soiled. The material is to be had in white, green, lilac, pink, and yellow, and bids fair to become very fashionable for evening dresses.

It is an Austrian who is the inventor of this material, which is rather costly. Table cloths, napkins, nay, even window curtains are manufactured thereof, and I was shown by the Parisian agent a court train in a very delicate hue of pale lavender, shot with pink, which made me think of the fairy tale which we call "Peau d'Ane," and where the princess orders from the gnomes three dresses, one the color of the sun, one the color of the moon, and the third the color of the weather.

As Big as a President.

Boston Journal

The governor general of Canada receives a salary of $50,000 a year, which is the same as that given to the president of the United States. In addition, Rideau Hall, at Ottawa, his official residence, is kept up at the pulbic expense. That the Canadians are not niggardly in enabling the governor general to keep house in good style is shown by an account of the expenditures the past year. They indicate, too, that the governor general is a very hospitable ruler. The items include one of $2,600 for new dishes, comprising 1,300 wineglasses and decanters of various kinds, 1,029 plates and 1,000 other articles in that line.

Fifteen persons are employed to take care of the house and grounds, besides which $2,900 was paid other parties for taking care of the grounds and $475 was expended for removing snow. An allowance of $8,000 a year is made for fuel and light, to which was added $834 for repairing stoves. It evidently costs something to maintain a domestic establishment in Canada.

Primrose Path for Fiery Duchesses

Henry Labouchere in London Truth.

"Duchesses to the rescue!" is the cry of the Duchess of Portland. Her grace sees in the home rule bill "red ruin and the breaking up of laws," and with this awful but somewhat hazy vision before her she urges every man and woman in England to be "up and fighting." As political guides, I hardly recognize duchesses, but as social factors they are powerful and ever will be so long as they and flunkies continue to exist.

But apart from flunkyism duchesses are generally pretty women, because the man who can confer on a woman the title of duchess has a very wide field of selection.

I would therefore suggest to her grace of Portland that she should organize a duchess troop to go about the country and hold unionist meetings. Their speeches would probably not carry conviction with them, but their good looks would assure attendance.

Prices of Peanuts and the Big Fare.

New York Tribune.

The statistician has not yet attempted to say how many pints of roasted peanuts the vender at the World's Fair will have to sell in order to make a comfortable profit on his investment. He has paid over 30,000 for the privileges of the grounds. It is believed that some shrewd speculator would try to corner the market when the sale of the privilege was announced, but nothing has been heard of such a proceeding. The crop of peanuts last year was over 3,000,000 bushels—that is, the American crop, which is grown principally in Virginia the Carolinas and Tennessee. But there are hundreds of thousands of bushels grown on the western coast of Africa, and they might be imported in case of a scarcity at Chicago. The price of peanuts is likely to go up before the fair closes.

The Secret of his Wealth.

A millionaire said "the secret of my wealth" is in the word, S-A-V-E; and the secret of my health is in the word, S-A-G-E. By this last he meant Dr. Sage, whose Catarrh Remedy cured him of one of the worst cases of Catarrh, and thereby saved him from much suffering and premature death, enabling him to make his millions, and enjoy life. The cures made by this medicine are simply wonderful.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Fast Traveling.

Buffalo Express.

The new Cunarder Campania had no sooner proved herself the fastest vessel afloat by making a trip across the Atlantic in 5 days 17 hours and 27 minutes than it was announced that a rival line, the White Star, has given orders for a steamer to exceed in size the Great Eastern, the biggest vessel ever built, and to be equipped with 45,000 horse power, calculated to make a speed of 27 knots an hour, thus enabling the ship to skip across the pond in 4 days and 8 hours. The new vessel is to be 700 feet long, little less than a seventh of a mile, whereas the Great Eastern was only 680. The 45,000 horse-power proposed is phenomenal, as can be seen by comparison. The mighty engine which runs the World's Fair machinery develops 3,000 horse-power, while the famous Corlis engine of the Centennial was good for only 1,200. It takes only 3,250 horse power to run all the trolley cars in Buffalo. The Campania's two sets of engine are capable of raising 16,000 horse power each.

Some of these ocean racers ought to be put on a track to try conclusions with the New York Central's Empire State Express, which has made a record of a mile in 32 seconds, sped 146 miles in 135 minutes last Friday, and at present holds the world's championship for fast traveling of any kind.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad also has placed a burst of speed to its credit, having sent a train flying over 21 miles of track in 14 minutes last week.

Within reasonable limits of atmospheric resistance the only obstacle in the way of speed appears to be the expense, and as soon as it is proved that more speed pays, straightway a record is broken. The White Star people say they can't afford to risk the loss of patronage that would surely follow the introduction of faster and more famous ships on rival lines. The railroads find that speed pays. Even the street car companies have come to this conclusion.

Attention is turned in the direction of rapid transit more than ever before, and the result is quite likely to be the stimulation of invention. If it were not that one-third more coal has to be burned to make one horse power by electricity than by steam, recent discoveries in the application of electricity would make it not only possible but profitable to travel by rail at the rate of something like 150 miles an hour. The flying-machine people, too, may be heard from any day. They are going to hold a congress in Chicago before long and the mutual encouragement, and emulation resulting therefrom surely ought to produce something feasible in the way of aerial navigation. Camille Flammarion and most of the others writers who have looked through their imaginations into the future have agreed in picturing for us varieties of air ships by which all traveling is to be done at prodigious speed.

The chances are that persons now living will see the day when the Campania's 26 statute miles an hour, the Central locomotive's 112½ miles an hour and Mascot's mile in 2.04 minutes will be thought tedious.

Blunders of Well Known Writers.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Time would fail to tell of the thousands of anachronisms made by authors of every station and every grade of reputability. The Chambers' Encyclopædia says that the fame of Beaumarchais rests on his two operas, "Le Barbier de Seville" and "Le Mariage de Figaro," when everybody knows that "Figaro" was composed by Mozart to the libretto written by Casti, and that the "Seville Barber" came from the fertile pen of Rossini. In "Nicholas Nickleby" Dickens makes Squeers send the boys out in midwinter to hoe turnips, while in the "Tale of Two Cities" he confounds the names of Samson, the French executioner, with Samson, the Jewish Judge.

Longfellow calls Erigena a Scotchman, whereas the meaning of the word signifies an Irishman, and in "The Two Angels" crowns the death angel with amaranth, the flower emblematic of life, and the life angel with asphodels, the flowers of the grave. Victor Hugo in "Les Travailleurs de la Mer" renders the "Frith of Fourth" by Premier des Quatre and in "Las Miserables" dismisses for good in the middle of the story a character whom he afterward reintroduces and of whom he has much to say.

Let the World Know You are In It.

It seems almost a crime for a man to "hide his light under a bushel." If he has something new, that will benefit the human race, he should make it known. Old-fogy physicians tread the beaten path of their grandfathers, denounce advertised remedies, and never learn anything new. Medical science knows no parallel to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, compounded by a physician of skill and long experience, especially for the maladies which afflict women. It effects a permanent cure of those agonizing disorders which attack her frail organism, and is an anchor of hope alike to delicate girls and suffering women; contains no deleterious drugs. A *guarantee* on the bottle-wrapper, refunding the price in case of failure. Of druggists, $1.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

J. M. Martin,
Old Street
Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

J. A. Lambeth,
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

J. M. Martin,
Person Street,
Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

W. N. Tillinghast,
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Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

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—GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT—
Life, Accident and Fire.

POE & CO.,
BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

A. B. Williams,
Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

Fayetteville Printing & Publishing Co.
Letter and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

Martin House,
—BY—
JNO. M. MARTIN, OLD STREET.
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

Chas. Glover,
AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.

KODAKS.
Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $6.00 to $65.00.
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
2—23—tf

PLUMBING.
I am prepared to contract for PLUMBING on the most improved scientific sanitary principles.
The latest improvements in fixtures will be furnished.
I have made the proper planning and construction of plumbing a careful study and can assure my customers that all work done under my direction shall be safe and at as low prices as it can be well and safely done. W. N. TILLINGHAST.
March 9, 1893—tf

This Favored Section
with its variety of Fruits and Berries, is now blessed with quite a plentiful crop of seasonable and palatable Fruits. Many of these we daily have in store, and this added to our well assorted stock of
FANCY GROCERIES
—AND—
Choice Selections of Tenny and Royster's Fine Candies,
is additional inducement to visit our store.
The Best Brand of Flour
IN THE CITY FOR $5.25 PER BARREL.
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6—8—93 tf

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ACCORDING TO THE NEW STANDARD.
"CAMBRIDGE" EDITION
JUST RECEIVED.
We have a beautiful line of these Prayer Books in Japanese Seal, French Seal, Persian Calf, Syrian Levant, German Calf and Turkey Morocco.
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E. L. CLARK,
GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,
CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS
(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).
COUNTRY PRODUCE
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
Fresh Meats, Etc.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.
1—17, 93

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 15, 1893.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

He is a bold man who would attempt to solve at a breath the momentous money question. But there is a thing which orators have been in the habit of describing as the "sheet anchor" of our liberties—without much realizing the significance of the words—which also will be found to be the sheet anchor of common sense. It is the United States Constitution, which rightly read—that is, read as any common sense person would read it—is the embodiment of all the governmental wisdom of all the ages applicable to such a government as it intended to put into being. Whenever we have departed from its strict letter, we have invariably come to grief. The war, with its consequences of unparalleled disaster, followed encroachment upon State rights. The erection of plutocracy upon the ruins of democracy menaces us, if it has not followed, in consequence of the misuse of the taxing power to levy a protective tariff. And, now, at last, we are in financial agony, as a consequence of violating the Constitutional provision on the subject of Money.

The Constitutional provision on the subject of money—that is, on the subject of the money power—is contained in these words:

Article 1, Section 8. The Congress shall have Power (2) to borrow money on the credit of the United States; (5) to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures; (6) to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

That is all. There is not a suggestion anywhere in the Constitution that the Federal government is entrusted with the power to make—that is to create—money. It can borrow money "on the credit of the United States." It can punish counterfiting of its coin or securities. It can "coin" money. To coin is to stamp a metal and [by so doing, that is, by "stamping"] to convert it into money. So, it can "fix the standard" of weights and measures, and can "regulate" the value of foreign coin as well as its own coin. It cannot create an ounce out of that which is less than one sixteenth of a pound, nor can it create a pound out of a number of ounces less than sixteen. It has the same control—precisely the same control—over the "value" of foreign coin that it has over its own coin. It is evident that it cannot give a value to foreign coin which such coin does not possess, and therefore if cannot give a value to its own coin which such its own coin does not possess.

In other words, the Federal government being a government of delegated powers, it can do only what it has been given the power to do, and over money its power is as we have stated it: the power to "coin" money and to "regulate" its value.

Those in control of the Federal government brought on the war by encroachments on the sovereignty of the States; they erected a plutocracy, instead of the Republican Democracy for which we revolted against Britain, by their encroachments on the taxing power; and now they have set the unthinking masses wild and driven them to embrace in their desperation the vagaries of the populists, by their encroachments on the money power of the Constitution.

Their encroachments on the money power entrusted by the Constitution to the Federal government began with the "legal tender" act, by which that government undertook to make money out of paper; and was completed by the act which taxed State banks of issue out of existence.

After the sick man has been made very sick for want of the right medicine, he cannot be made completely well in a moment by administering the right medicine; but he can be put on the road to sound health, and, with such a robust body as our patient has, he can attain it.

The right medicine in this case is no medicine. That is, take away from the patient the power to make "fiat" money—whether this be the making of 100 cents out of not a cent's worth of paper, or 100 cents out 65 cents worth of silver—and restore him to his Constitutional privilege of regulating the value relation of different weights of coined metals and of different metals; and take away his right to tax the State banks out of existence.

The silver question will be solved when the government treats silver as the Constitution says it may treat it: when it confines itself to "regulating," not to creating, value in silver. And the "more currency" and "greater flexibility" of currency questions will be solved when the Home Rule of our fathers is reapplied to the currency question by the abolition of the unconstitutional 10 per cent tax on State banks.

The Chicago platform is perfectly right on this subject. It is the first Constitutional platform the Democracy has had in a long time. On the subject of Money, it calls for the repeal of the Sherman law, *and* it calls for the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues.

THE ORIGIN OF THE SUB-TREASURY MANIA.

We think it will be seen that there is no question about the unconstitutionality of the power over money exercised by the Federal government since the war, in the creation of legal tender paper money, and in the attempt to make 65 cents' worth of silver equal to 100 cents worth of gold which appears to be the effect of the Sherman law. And in his remarkably able report to Congress on the subject published by us last summer Senator Vance demonstrated the unconstitutionality of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues. There being, therefore, no legal warrant for the bad financial laws by which the Republican party has brought us to our present state, let us look for a moment at the matter from a utilitarian standpoint. Is it the experience of North Carolinians that National banks are sounder than the old banks? The contrary is true. Therefore the "wild-cat bank" bugaboo disappears. Will the creation of a circulating medium, responsive to local needs and *representing* money, violate the principle that money cannot be made any more than the use of bank cheques or the offsetting of running accounts between neighbors in business? Each is a form of credit, and bank notes are simply "bills of credit." On the contrary, the old State banks furnished, legally, a circulating medium based on crops and home property, and it is the absence of this flexible home-obtained currency which caused the farmers in their despair—hit but not knowing what hit them—to cry out to our war-begotten paternal government for the illegal "sub-treasury."

COL. WADDELL'S ADDRESS.

The papers speak in warm terms of praise of the address delivered by the Hon. A. M. Waddell at Trinity College commencement. Col. Waddell's theme was "Socialism." None but a courageous man like him would have chosen such a subject under the circumstances; and none but a conservative, able and deeply learned man could have written an address on such a burning question without dynamitic explosions, (subjective and objective, as the grammarians would say.) Such an address Col. Waddell wrote, and by it he has enriched our literature with the best presentation we know of of one of the most dangerous of all the evils created by our post-bellum paternalism in government.

The address should be printed, and it should be read by every patriotic American citizen.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The New York World has been interviewing Congressmen on some important questions. A decided majority of those reached, and who declare themselves in a straightforward way, are in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law. The proportion is more than two to one, and gives the impression that a repealing bill will pass the House, however it may fare in the Senate. In the South and West the members are generally in favor of an income tax. The burden of sentiment appears to be against the repeal of the State bank tax.

* * *

One of the most effective speeches, says the N. Y. World, that Jefferson Davis ever made was during the bread riot in Richmond, some time in 1863. Most of the rioters were women who were hungry and could not procure food at any price. A battalion of soldiers had been summoned to clear the streets, and were drawn up in front of the clammoring crowd. Mr. Davis appeared on the scene. He ordered a wagon which had been blockaded backed as far as possible amid the mass of people. He sprang into it, and as soon as he was recognized there was comparative silence. His face lit up with a new light. After a moment's pause he began a short but eloquent address, full of sympathy for the sufferers and concluding with the words- "But dear as are my countrymen to me, dear as are my country-women, for whom I would at any moment lay down my life, I shall order these troops to fire unless you at once disperse." It was the touching appeal more than the threat that caused the mob to melt away.

* * *

In detailing the remarkable progress, says the Lenoir Topic, of the funeral train bearing the remains of President Davis from New Orleans to Richmond, the press despatches say: A most unusual occurrence in the transfer of the remains was noted as the train passed Burlington, N. C., where the people cheered. This was a striking contrast to the usual dignified solemnity which has characterized the demeanor of the crowds throughout the entire route. This raises in our mind the question whether the Burlington people did not more truly voice the spirit of the occasion than the others who maintained a "dignified solemnity." The people of Burlington gave vent spontaneously to an outburst of genuine feeling, while the others made a show of mourning that perhaps was not all genuine. Indeed, it seems to us that this was not a sad, if it was a solemn, pageant. The death of our great President had been lamented. The presence of his ashes was no reminder, in any special sense, of the bereavement that saddened every Southern heart, but an evidence of the fulfillment, of the consummation, of an aspiration, burdening those hearts, that the sacred ashes of our dead President should be borne to the place where living he had done and suffered so much for his people. We imagine that it was a supreme moment to all on-lookers and that joy, not sorrow, was awakened.

* * *

What a wonderful spectacle, says the London Spectator, it is that Europe now presents! Her population claims a sort of monopoly in civilization: yet outside England every nation has reached the limit of its endurance in preparing for a war which nevertheless does not arrive. The surplus energy and money of the whole Continent is devoted to keeping up a security which is nowhere felt to be quite sufficient, yet is nowhere overtly threatened—which, indeed, is guaranteed by profuse professions of peaceable intentions. The work of civilization goes on, every day records some advance in science or in human comfort, the toilers are daily exerting themselves to secure more leisure, better housing and pleasanter food, and yet the nations with one consent are converting themselves into food for powder. It is as if the professor and the merchant and the laborer, while strenuously going on with their business and eager to derive more comfort from it were all agreed that they must sleep in plate-armor. It would be almost comic were it not so terrible; and as yet there is not a sign that we are arriving at an end of the situation. People say it must end some day; but it has gone on getting worse for twenty years, and though it cannot get worse still, because men and money are alike exhausted, there is no proof that it will not last for twenty years further yet. There is not a statesman in Europe who could draw up, much less carry, a project of general disarmament. There is not a popular leader in Europe who makes of disarmament an earnest cry, though the Socialists in their fear of repression would do it if they could; and we question if there is a nation in Europe which would consent to be disarmed.

For the Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 7, 1893.

MR. EDITOR:—As we are about to have a "military" school, perhaps it would interest the people to know it is not the first of the kind for our good old town.

I do not recollect whether it was in the year 29 or 30 it was established, but it was kept in a building where Mr. Jesse Kyle now lives, and was destroyed in the fire of 31. The school was under the superintendance of Col. Ransom, a graduate of West Point, assisted by a Mr. Welch as Drill Master. It was quite a flourishing school, and in all probability would have been so for many years, as it was increasing in numbers very fast up to the time of the fatal fire of 31. On one occasion about 60 of the cadets marched to Raleigh, regularly equipped with tents, knapsacks, &c.

Among the scholars I can only remember the names of some of our own townspeople. The two Murchisons, John and William, who were stout men, and used at the head of the colum in forming a line, Jno. H. Cook, Archibald McLean, the Beldens, Cochrans, David, John and Jesse Smith, P. H. Winston, Jno. Phillips, Wm. McK. Lumsden, Jno. Lewis, Jas. Cade, W. P. Waddill and many others whose names I have forgotten. Not one do I know to be living at this time without it is Robert Belden, who lived in Harnett county some few years ago, but have heard he was dead. Wm. McK. Lumsden was drummer, from which he got the "nickname" of Tap Lumsden; Jno. Phillips was the phifer. As Waddill Cade and myself were the smallest in the school which never got in place last brought up the tail end of the column, for which we often scrabled.

The uniforms for winter were blue, with metal buttons, bullet shaped, glazed caps with golden band. In summer the pants were white. Fencing and broad sword exercise were taught to those who wished to take lessons.

I only remember a few who went to West Point, nor do I know of any of them graduating who went. I think one of the Beldens, Fred Beach, Jno. H. Cook, Wm. Cary and perhaps one of the Cochrans, and possibly others that I do not now think of. But so far as I know I am the only one to tell the tale, for there is no one of our town beside myself that was a member of the school; possibly there may be some one yet living who was also a member. If I have made any mistakes would like to be corrected, for it is only 62 years the 29th of last month since the eventful fire that destroyed three-fourths of our town, and scattered things to the four winds.

I have thought often times I would like to speak of our good old-fashioned townspeople, or find some one who could give something of a "history" of them better than myself, as I hardly feel competent to do so.

Go back to the "Ruffle Shirt" times of such men as David Anderson, Sr., Duncan Thompson, Hugh Campbell, John Kelly, Oliver P. Stark, James Dobbin, David Smith and many others that I could call to mind who have passed over the River. But as I do not know as this will be acceptable, will call a halt until further orders.

I believe in my last I called a halt at our "Military Academy" of 31. After that memorable fire there were but few business houses left standing except on Hay street above the Wagon Yard where the fire stopped on Hay street. Some of the merchants went to Campbellton, Henry L. Jones, Jno. Waddill, Kenyon Morgan, and perhaps others that I do not now think of. The "Jackson Hotel," now occupied by Ingram, was the Lumsden residence in Campbellton, and was cut in two through the passage and brought up to where it now stands, half at a time, on timber wagons, *i. e.* the main building. Small houses were moved from different parts of the town on to the streets for stores, and cheap buildings put up until they could do better.

At that time one of our wealthiest and most successful merchants since then, was a clerk with Henry L. Jones, in Campbellton, the late Edmund J. Lilly. Mr. Jones was the father of Mrs. Ayers. He was one of the "Ruffle Shirt" aristocracy, a fine looking man, proud as a peacock. In those days our dry goods merchants were Irish or Scotch, in fact I might say the majority of our merchants were natives of some other country, mostly Scotch, such as David Shaw, Neill Shaw, Hugh Campbell, Donald McQueen, Hugh McLaurin, Jas. Kyle, Jno. McAru, Jno. McLaurin, Jno. Kelly, Michael McGary and many others. Now and then a Frenchman as Mons Perry, Morris Frances, &c., &c., who have all passed away years ago.

It was said of Donald McQueen that he walked to New York to buy a stock of goods rather than go by stage coach, which was tedious, and took some two weeks to make the trip, which we now make in 24 hours. What a difference in time and expense.

The goods were shipped to Wilmington, thence by the "Old Henrietta" and flat boats up the river for all the western and northwestern towns of our State and to Tennessee. Sugar came altogether in hhds, also molasses, all of which the up country got by wagons, which thronged our streets from Haymount to the river—four and six horse teams of fine horses or mules. Of clear mornings you could hear the merry jingle of their bells along the road for miles. When you come to think that all the iron, nails, salt, coffee, sugar, molasses, dry goods, &c., &c., had to be carried by these wagons to the different parts of the country, you perhaps of later days might wonder why it was done so? For the simple fact we could do no better. Somewhere about the year 1834 or 5 our townspeople conceived the idea of a rail road from the river to get goods to and from, instead of by wagons, &c. There were few or no drays at that time, mostly two, three and four horse wagons. A ware house was built to receive the goods where the railroad commenced some fifty yards below the bridge. The schools, citizens, &c., turned out, marched to the river to break ground for a railroad, myself included. I recollect it was a warm day, and I did not throw much dirt, yet I had a hand in it. The road terminated about where the C. F. & Y. V. crosses Hay street, or a little above. It was not a success, for the goods had to be carried to the ware houses of the different forwarding merchants, Chas. T. Haigh, E. W. Wilkings, Hall & Johnson and John Huske, and others.

The car held about 25 bales of cotton, was drawn by one horse, and driven by a man by the name of Brown, and like some other enterprises we have had, was a great thing for a short while, but finally was found of little use, and played out. I must say something in regard to the good old boat, the Henrietta, which for years brought our goods up the river. We had no whistles to announce the arrival or departure, but the people were advised of her coming by a cannon placed upon the hill which sent a stampede amongst the wagons to get there first, as first come first served. In the Spring and Fall the freights were very heavy, and the old craft would be loaded down so she could hardly turn her wheels, consequently took some time to make the trip. Her machinery was not quite up to the machinery of the present day, very common, cylinder boilers, below deck, single crank, and operated by lines, &c., from the upper deck. Yet it is strange that she made the quickest trip to Wilmington that has ever been made—in less than eight hours, and went as high up the river as Averasboro several times on high water. Her engine was put in by Henry Tawes, of Philadelphia, who ran her for some time. He finally went into business in Wilmington under the name and style of Tawes & Sutton, who carried on blacksmithing and general repair shops. The "Henrietta" was built here by Jos. Sewell. Made her first trip July 14, 1824, I think. She was named after Miss Henrietta Sewell, and was sunk during the last of the war somewhere near Southport.

I, on one occasion, went as engineer, one trip, on a heavy freshet. Old "Jack Hammons," the pilot, held the tiller. At the "Devil's Elbow" the river was running through the woods, and in a terrible whirl, old Jack said to me I'm afraid she will go in the woods. I'll hold her up the best I can, and when I sing out, crack it to her; but, alas! old Jack could not hold her, and she went crashing into the trees like mad. She struck a large poplar, which set her back. Old Jack let go the helm to keep from being swept off by the limbs. Old Simon Hilsey, the cook, came running up on deck, and laid hold of the helm, at the same time denouncing old Jack for letting go of the helm. Finally we righted her up, and by hard work got out. We had some dozen passengers on board, I think Mrs. McGuire and Washington Rose's family and others. There was some little screaming going on about that time, as a gang-plank punched a hole in the cabin, but no one was hurt. On my return trip I had two or three flats heavy loaded to tow, besides being down so low that the "old craft" with difficulty turned her wheels. It took some days to get the freight off the boats. I was glad when we made the landing, for we had been creeping along for days and nights, and we were all about worn out. That was about 1852, some forty years ago. Jas. Wilkinson acted as captain, Jno. Watson as mate and myself as engineer, as Capt. Rush and Charles Hayes, engineer, were witnesses in court at the time. The river was full of rafts going to Wilmington on the "fresh." On the second A. M. of our up trip just before day, a large raft of timber with some barrels of turpentine came floating along diagonally across the river; I just kept headway on the boat to keep from going into the woods, at the same time Capt. Wilkinson was calling to the raftsmen to pull out of our way. On the front of the raft was a colored man, he pulled his end to the bank, which threw the other end across the river. On the hind part of the raft were two white men, and in response to the Captain told him to go to hell with his old steamboat, which roused his "scotch." He ordered old "Jack" to steer for the middle of the raft, and me to put on the steam, all of which we did. A big fire was blazing up on the raft about the middle. We went through the raft, put out the fire and set things adrift. * * * * *

But, alas! every one who composed that crew have gone below, and I alone am on "deck," to tell the tale.

Respectfully,

"CADET OF '31."

The Denmark Extension of the Short Cut.

Now comes President Duval, says the Wilmington Review, of the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad, corroborating the statement published some time ago by the Charleston News and Courier predicting that the Coast Line system had no other immediate purpose in building the Denmark extension than to provide themselves with a competing line with the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

In response to a direct question regarding the probabilities of a combination being formed between the Coast Line and the Florida Central and Peninsular Road President Duval is reported to have said: "I don't think the Coast Line people have any such intention, and if they did I hardly think I would know of it. I am of the opinion that the extension is being made for the purpose for which it was originally contemplated, that is, as a competitor of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta, which is now controlled by the Danville. Plans for that extension were made, I understood, long before we leased the South-Bound, and it would have been made, no doubt, whether the Florida Central & Peninsular had been built or not."

All this is interesting, says the News and Courier, because it corroborates the explanation of the action on the part of the Coast Line which was given to the readers of the News and Courier a matter of two weeks ago. The statement then made was upon the authority of a prominent official of the Coast Line system. It was stated in substance that the construction of the Denmark extension was nothing more or less than a long step towards the completion of the Manchester & Augusta road on the same line along which it was first projected.

A good many years ago the Atlantic Coast Line controlled the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta, and by means of it did a large business which originated in Southwestern Georgia. When the Richmond & Danville system got control of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta the Coast Line system lost this business in a large measure, and it is well known that it has always been looking for some means of again becoming a competitor in a territory in which it was widely and favorably known.

It was largely with a view of effecting this end that the Manchester & Augusta line was first thought of, and now that it is to be completed it is certainly not entirely improbable that the object in view is connected with the object for which it was first projected. With this link established the Coast Line could again enter the Southwest with excellent prospects of handling a large business from that territory.

Col. Beasley's Inventions.

North Carolina is proud that she produced the great inventor Gatling. She also produces another inventor who has achieved success. Col. William F. Beasley, of Oxford, North Carolina, now residing in the city of Baltimore, is the inventor of the locks that are used to-day by the government of the United States where the greatest security is required.

Not only has Colonel Beasley originated a device which is a good lock, but he has provided a greater safeguard than the strongest of bolts—the certainty of detection. Many clever thieves can pick a lock, however intricate the mechanism, but few will do so with the certainty of detection and punishment staring them in the face. It is an old saying that "figures never lie," and it would be figures that would confront the culprit, for all of Col. Beasley's locks are provided with a register, the state of which changes every time the lock is opened. With such a device the owner will note the state of the register when he leaves the lock, and if on his return he finds that the register is changed, it will be obvious that the lock has been tampered with during his absence and it only remains to fix the guilt on those who had access to it, rightfully or otherwise.

The United States Express Company and the Treasury Department have adopted the Beasley improved lock and bag, and safe deposite companies are generally adopting his registering safe deposit lock. —*Ex.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1893.

If the Congress of the United States were liable to criminal indictment it would have to stand trial on the charge of murder in the first degree for having killed the 22 employes of the Surgeon General's office who lost their lives by the falling of the floors of Ford's old threatre, where Lincoln was assassinated, which occurred last Friday, a catastrophe which can never be forgotten by any who were at the time in Washington, and which still is the leading topic of conversation wherever one goes. In addition to the 22 men killed outright there were 68 injured, a number of whom may die, and many of whom will be permanently crippled. Congress cannot claim in extermination that it did not know the condition of the building, because its condition had been repeatedly called to its attention, and it actually appropriated money some six or eight years ago to erect a new building to contain the Army Medical Museum and library which had been in this building. Just think for a moment what damning evidence is given by this action. Congress erects another building because this isn't safe enough for the museum and library with their comparatively few attendants to remain in, and then allows 500 clerks to be crowded into the unsafe building. Had a private employer been guilty of this crime he could have been legally executed for murder; but Congress—well, the families of the dead and crippled, who are now being aided by private contributions, can spend the remainder of their lives in asking Congress to recompense them for their lost bread-winners. Meanwhile there are half a dozen buildings in Washington containing many times the number of Government employes who were in the collapsed building that are known to be equally dangerous, among them the Government Printing Office, with its nearly 3,000 employes; the Patent Office, the annex to the Post Office department and the Winder building, where a large branch of the War department is quartered.

An attempt is being made by an army court of inquiry to locate the personal responsibility for the disaster at this old death trap, if there be any, and a coroner's jury is also at work with the same end in view. It is said the direct cause of the accident was an excavation which was being made for the purpose of putting in new boilers. This may be true, but even if it is that furnishes no excuse for Congress for having allowed a building which was officially condemned twenty-seven years ago to be occupied by 500 Government employes. In consequence of the accident there is a feeling of excitement among those employed in the other buildings that are known to be unsafe. Secretary Smith is trying to allay this excitement in the Patent Office by having all the heavy stuff stored on the upper floors of that building transferred to the ground floor.

President Cleveland was one of the first contributors to the fund that is being raised for the help of the families of the clerks that were killed and wounded; he also directed that all flags on the public buildings be half masted for the dead clerks, an honor never before paid to any except high officials or ex-officials.

The number of appointments during the past week was unusually large, particularly in the consular service, but the new Government printer has not been named, although it is daily expected that he will be.

There are indications that Secretary Carlisle has in view a complete reorganization of the immense clerical force of the Treasury department. He has addressed a circular letter to all of the heads of bureaus directing them to prepare and send to him not later than the 25th inst., a list of all employes under them, showing age, number of years employed, those who entered the service under the civil service law of 1883; those who have wives, husbands, brothers, sisters, sons, daughters or other relatives employed in any branch of the Government; those employed as clerks or otherwise, with compensation exceeding $840 a year, who are doing work that properly belongs to messengers, assistant messengers and laborers, and those who are doing clerical work but are on the rolls as messengers, assistant messengers or laborers. This has raised a commotion in the department, and no wonder, for the information, if correctly given, and there is no doubt about that, is bound to lead to a grand shake-up and a large number of dismissals. In taking this step Secretary Carlisle has set another good example for the heads of all the other departments. A grand shake-up all round will be beneficial to the country as well as to the democratic party.

Cotton Crop Report.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Returns of the correspondents of the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture June 1st show that over a large part of the cotton belt germination and development of the plant have been retarded by cold weather and excessive rain, the latter having also the effect of retarding work and beating the crop. In some localities dryness prevented successful planting and much of the seed failed to come up in consequence, and it is reported that the second planting was to a considerable extent a failure. Along the Mississippi and in the low lands much injury has been caused by overflows. In other localities early planting is assigned as a cause of poor stands, while no inconsiderable injury from cut worms, lice, etc., is also reported. The prospect of a good crop in much of the cotton territory is, however, improving in consequence of more favorable weather.

The average condition of the crop in a consolidation of the reports is 85.6, as compared with 83.9 last year. The State average is as follows: Virginia 95, North Carolina 83, South Carolina 88, Georgia 87, Florida 98, Alabama 82, Mississippi 86, Louisiana 87, Texas 82, Arkansas 89, Tennessee 92. The returns show only a slight instead of a large increase of acreage planted, as compared with last year. Considerable reduction of the area actually planted resulted from river overflows. The average percentage is 100.5. State percentages of area, in comparison with the acreage of last year, are as follows: Virginia 87, North Carolina 104, South Carolina 104, Georgia 102, Florida 109, Alabama, 100, Mississippi 98, Louisiana 101, Texas 102, Arkansas 93, Tennessee 95. It will be seen that the status of the cotton crop, as compared with 1892, has not materially changed. The acreage has been slightly increased, but the conditions have correspondingly slightly declined.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding these organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

A gentleman, under forty years of age, whose hair was rapidly becoming thin and gray, began the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and in six months his hair was restored to its natural color, and even more than its former growth and richness.

Literary Notes.

Harper's Bazar, published June 17th, will contain an article by Mrs. Eliza Ruhamah Seidmore, author of Jinrikisha Days, on "Aboriginal Spoons," including description of these useful household articles as they were known to the Indians and the inhabitants of Alaska.

Harper's Weekly for June 17th will devote five pages to Edwin Booth. The text will include an intimate account of the tragedian's life by his friend Laurence Hutton, and will be embellished by several portraits and by illustrations of the actor in his favorite roles and of his home at The Players' Club, which he founded. A page of drawings will be devoted to the illustrations of the Campania, the queen of ocean racers. The Philadelphia open-air horse-show and the New York horse-show at Manhattan field will be amply illustrated.

Southern States Magazine for June contains a paper on "Jefferson Davis and His Hause," by James R. Randall, the author of "My Maryland," who views the event in the life of the late leader of the Confederacy in a dispassionate manner, but with the sentiments of an ardent Southerner. With the recent reburial ceremonies still so fresh in the public mind this review of the strength and weakness of Jefferson Davis is of much current interest. The opening article in the magazine is a concise statement of the chief characteristics of the State of Georgia, by Hon. W. J. Northern, governor of that State. Governor Northern is a terse, forceful writer, and he tells many interesting and striking facts about his State. "The Woman's College of Baltimore," by Frank Roscoe Butler, is a beautifully illustrated article about one of the youngest and yet one of the most rapidly progressing woman's colleges in this country. Its beautiful buildings, its broad plan and liberal spirit, its carefully studied methods have brought this institution into great prominence in a surprisingly short time. J. Stephen Jeans, the well known statistician and writer on economic subjects contributes a British view of "Southern Progress and Prospects," in which he analyses the statistics of Southern progress and points out the inevitable future supremacy of the South in certain great industrial lines. The thousands of magazine readers who remember Porte Crayon's famous Southern sketches in Harper's, nearly forty years ago, will be interested in an article by Thomas P. Grasty bearing the title "Picturesque Virginia—Forty years After Porte Crayon" Fragments of Porte Crayon's articles and suggestions about the Virginia of to-day are woven into an interesting article which is embellished with reproductions of some of Porte Crayon's sketches and modern engravings from recent photographs. Edward Atkinson presents some novel but interesting agricultural suggestions under the caption "The Need of Beans in the South." Wm. F. Wise, a successful Virginia truck farmer, tells of the great trucking industry of tidewater Virginia.

Advance in Pale Rosins.

The Savannah News says: High grade rosins have been advancing at the rate of about 10 cents a day for the last week. Last year the highest grades of rosin or water white on June 9 sold at $2.90 per barrel, window glass at $2.60, N at $2.35 and M at $2.25. Yesterday these grades brought $4.25, $4, $3.75 and $3.25 respectly, while at the first of this season they sold at $3.10, $2.85, $2.60 and $2.50.

It will be seen that the first three grades of these rosins have advanced $1.15 per barrel since the beginning of the season and that the last grade has advanced 75 cents. On June 1 these grades sold at $3.80, $3.60, $3.25 and $2.00 respectively. The high advance since June 1 is apparent from the above figures. Water white rosin advanced 15 cents per barrel yesterday. Turpentine remains firm at 26½c.

Some of the naval store men are of the opinion that an effort is being made to bull the market on high grade rosins, and the state of the market indicates that they are succeeding pretty well, for instead of any likelihood of a decline the market promises to advance steadily.

This conclusion was further sustained by the report that heavy purchases of high grade rosins were being made through London brokers from Savannah naval stores factors. It was discovered yesterday that a Savannah firm was making these purchases. The naval stores men think that no attempt to bull thus early in the season means that the prices will hold out pretty well throughout the year, as a very small portion of the crop has been received.

Senator Vance in Good Health.

Charlotte Observer.

Marshal Allison, who arrived in the city yesterday, was at Gombroon last week. He reports Senator Vance in improved health and as enjoying the rest and quiet of the mountains very greatly. He is superintending his farm work and, the marshal says, his crops look first rate. Senator and Mrs. Vance and Mr. Martin will remain at Gombroon until the extra session of Congress meets.

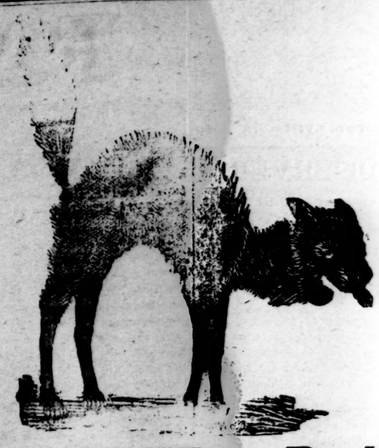
The author of the fabrication about a proposed duel between Col. Paul B. Means and Mr. Harry Martin deserves to be horsewhipped. If it is ever traced to its true origin its author will doubtless undertake to laugh it off as a joke. It is no joke at all. Malice was at the bottom of it.

Death will follow the use of Liquor, Morphine or Tobacco with the same certainty that night follows day. If you are addicted to the use of any of them, you can cure yourself in a few days and not experience the least discomfort. Hill's Double Chloride of Gold Tablets are guaranteed to cure Drunkenness, Morphine and Tobacco Habit without requiring the least effort on the part of the patient. The price is but $1.00 per package and a cure of any of these habits is worth a thousand times that amount. Don't delay; get a package of the Tablets from your druggist. If he don't keep them and refuses to order them for you, send direct to the Ohio Chemical Co., Lima, Ohio. They will send you full particulars free.

Happy days and restful nights result from using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It so regulates all the bodily functions and strengthens the nervous system that worry and fatigue are comparatively unknown and life is truly enjoyed. It is certainly a most wonderful medicine.

Johnson's Magnetic Oil cures all pain and it will never return again. Internal and external for man and beast. Sold by King Bros.

SSSSSSSSS
S Swift's Specific S
S A Tested Remedy S
S For All S
S Blood and Skin S
S Diseases S
S A reliable cure for Contagious S
S Blood Poison, Inherited Scro- S
S fula and Skin Cancer. S
S As a tonic for delicate Women S
S and Children it has no equal. S
S Being purely vegetable, is harm- S
S less in its effects. S
S A treatise on Blood and Skin Dis- S
S eases mailed FREE on application. S
S Druggists Sell It. S
S SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., S
S Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. S
SSSSSSSSS



Don't Get Your Back Up

because we so often call your attention to PERFECTION FLOUR.

We do it for your own good as well as ours.
Its superior quality and low price reveals the secret of its wonderful popularity.
It is no exaggeration to say that *Perfection* is both the *best* and *cheapest* Flour sold.
All other Fancy and Heavy Groceries equally nice and low.
Free city delivery.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 4, 1893.

THEY USED POND'S EXTRACT

SEE WHAT THE RESULT WAS:

Pond's Extract absolutely cured me of a very severe case of PILES.—H. A. HITCHCOCK, *Detroit, Mich.*

Extra good for any CATARRH *of the nose and throat.*—H. BRAIG.

Only thing I have ever seen that takes away the INFLAMMATION *and stings from* INSECT BITES.—P. H. COOPER, *Fort George, Fla.*

Acts like magic in OPHTHALMIA. *I like it so much for* SORE EYES.—REV. M. JAMESON.

Best liniment I have ever used for rubbing purposes, SORENESS, CUTS, STRAINS, *etc.*—HARRY FREDERICKS.

For BRUISES *and* WOUNDS *nothing equals it.*—T. P. CONNEFF.

Has cured for me, HEADACHE, SORE THROAT, SORE EYES, ABSCESSES, *and* ALL PAIN.—E. MCCALL.

The only remedy that will control HEMORRHAGES *from the lungs.*—GEO. W. WARNER, *Scranton, Pa.*

Excels anything I have ever used for NEURALGIA, *bleeding piles and hemorrhages.*—W. H. FAULKNER, M. D.

I know its value in reducing VARICOSE VEINS.—A. C. SANFORD.

Take Pond's Extract only.
Avoid all Substitutes.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

—AND—

House Trimmings,

DRESSED AND ROUGH

LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL

—AND—

PERSON STREET.

H. H. H.

STOVES.

We offer the balance of our stock of HEATING STOVES at cost.
Call early while the offer is open.

Mowers and Reapers.

We are the agents for the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machines. These machines have a world-wide reputation. We will gladly furnish circulars and information to parties interested.

You can get anything you need to build a house with from us.

BUY YOUR CLIPPER PLOW CASTINGS FROM US—WE ARE THE AGENTS.

You will thereby secure the genuine castings, warranted to fit.

LET US HEAR FROM YOU.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

3—16—93—tf

NOTICE.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AT

MY YARD,

WHERE I HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Finished Monuments and Tablets.

ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF

Photographic Designs.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER AND BEST WORK TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.

Very truly,

E. L. REMSBURG.

Dec. 22—tf

Try McDuffie's New Perfumes —a variety, and his own make. They are very fine.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

DRS. HUNTER,

DENTISTS,

Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER,

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

2—23—93 tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. P. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

10—6, 92—tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

To All Who Wear Clothing!

DON'T FORGET

Our Goods Are All New and Not Old Stock,

AND IT IS A NOTED FACT THAT

J. A. BURNS & CO.

KEEP THE BEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

IN THE CITY.

Our Spring Stock is now opened and complete and they are perfectly handsome. Come and examine them.

We guarantee to sell cheaper than any house in the city.

Respectfully,

J. A. BURNS & CO.

3—23—93

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.

4—13—93

General Insurance Agency.

ROOM No. 10.

THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. I McDUFFIE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE.
Assets $137,499,198.09

THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York.
Assets over $33,000,000

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over $3,000,000

THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over 2,000,000

And other good Fire, Live Stock and Accident Insurance Companies!

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties.

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.

2—9—tf

WOOL! WOOL!!

Remember I am agent for the celebrated

Thos. Bennett Wool Factory,

(FORMERLY L. L. WORRELL'S)

and you will be served on short notice with

The Best Rolls

that can be made in this country.

THE WOOL MUST BE FREE OF BURRS, THOROUGHLY WASHED AND WELL TEASED.

☞ Call at our Fancy Grocery Store, Hay Street, where you can be served.

A. S. HUSKE,
Agent.

3—16—93 tf

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 15, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSITIONS GUARANTEED.
KING BROS.—Ice Cream Soda.
MOSES BRITTON—Mortgage Sale.
BUSINESS MANAGER—A Rare Opportunity.
DOMINION ILLUSTRATED—For our Readers.
F. W. THORNTON & SON—Dwelling House for Rent.
MAJ. J. W. YERBY—LaFayette Military Academy.
CHAS. G. CAIN—North Carolina, Cumberland County.

The first water melons seen here this season were expressed to Mr. J. J. Croswell from Florida.

Everybody is pleased to see the improvement made in the stalls at the Market House.

Preparations for the erection of the magnificent K. of P. Building on Market Square are being rapidly pushed.

About 20 couples left this a. m. for Mt. Airy to be present at the opening of the Renfrow Inn. There will be a grand Ball to-morrow night.

Quite a large crowd went on the Baptist Sunday school excursion to Wilmington yesterday morning. They returned last night at 11 o'clock.

Bosco the magician drew only small houses during his three nights engagement in this city, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. He is a marvellous magician and deserved better houses.

Members Take Notice.

Members of the F. I. L. I. Company will please take notice that their meeting on Monday night will be in Hotel LaFayette parlors and not in the armory.

Connection at Sanford.

On and after to-day passenger train leaving here at 9:50 A. M. will connect with R. & A. R. R. local freight at Sanford, and arrive at Raleigh 2:25 P. M.

The Hotel LaFayette presented a beautiful appearance last Thursday evening being lighted from dome to cellar by electricity. We are glad to state that the arrivals at this splendid hostelry are larger than ever before.

Bryan—London.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Minnie Norcott Bryan, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Henry R. Bryan, of Newbern, to Mr. Henry A. London, Jr., Wednesday morning June 21st, in Christ Church.

Horner's School.

We are pleased to acknowledge an invitation to attend the closing exercises at the Horner Military School on June 21st, extended by the Franklin Literary Society that celebrates its forty-second anniversary.

The Latest Freak.

Twin turnips! yes, and Mr. Jno. Roslin Smith, who lives near Hope Mills, has the satisfaction of producing just what you may call twin turnips. This curiosity was forwarded to us by Mr. T. H. Holmes, of Hope Mills. What next?

Incendiarism.

Last Friday morning the store house of Mr. M. Bill was fired by some person unknown. Being near the dwelling the family were aroused, but too late to extinguish the flames. The store with all its contents was consumed. Loss about two hundred dollars.

Accident.

We were sorry to learn of the very painful accident that befel Mr. W. A. Gainey of the firm of Gainey and Cole about two weeks ago. While Mr. Gainey was driving home through the country, some fifteen miles, his mule took fright and ran. Mr. Gainey and a companion were thrown out of their buggy, the latter was seriously hurt, sustaining injuries to his back and leg. Since, he has been an invalid, but now is improving and hopes are entertained of his speedy recovery.

Miss Mabel Green.

The many friends of Col. and Mrs. Green, of Tokay, (as well of the young lady herself) are rejoiced to see once more their daughter Miss Mabel Green, who was severely injured in the switchback disaster at Raleigh a couple of months ago, and who returned home last week, accompanied by her father and her cousin, Miss Riddick.

Miss Green, who acted quite the part of a heroine in the accident referred to, is almost entirely recovered, and soon will be as though she had never heard of a switchback or other dangerous contrivance for amasement.

Give Them Full Houses.

In order to present to their audiences entertainments worthy of the patronage of the most critical and fastidious, the young folks have been at much pains during the past few weeks to perfect themselves in their respective parts by constant practice and rehearsal—and next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, the 20th and 21st insts., two performances will be given at Williams Hall, the net proceeds of which will be devoted to a benevolent object and to the Centennial fund of the Independent Light Infantry, equally divided. The programme will present a grand chorus, with many beautiful selections, together with tableaux and other attractive features. The patronage of the public should be general and liberal.

E. E. Moore Acquitted.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger says: There was much interest in the Elijah F. Moore case in the United States Circuit court to-day, Moore's defence was just as outlined by your correspondent, the line of argument having been given by his counsel. The Government, as predicted, made out a very strong case, and certainly the evidence was peculiarly effective. Moore had three witnesses here, but none of them went on the stand. His counsel evidently thought the Government had not made out a case. The Government showed that Moore fraudulently placed "lay" drafts in the bank; that is, drafts drawn upon persons who did not have anything of value for him to draw against. Of the former class were Worth & Worth, of Wilmington, who testified that they did not owe Moore anything. Moore discounted $80,000 of what he called customers' paper, meaning thereby that he had as a commission merchant advanced supplies to farmers and discounted their notes in bank. Of this $80,000 the Government showed that he had collected $30,000 before it was due and had appropriated it to his own use. Many of these notes, if not all of them, are still in the bank, uncredited with the amounts paid on them. The bank's cashier and National Bank Examiner S. McD. Tate in January, 1891 (after the bank had closed its doors December 31st, 1890,) prepared a schedule of the bank's assets, including Moore's indebtedness of all kinds, the latter amounting to 103,000. Moore went over this schedule with the bank cashier and the examiner and compared the customers' notes with his private ledger kept by him as a commission merchant, and the schedule was found to be correct, and Moore admitted its correctness. Upon the schedule appeared the "lay" drafts and all the other indebtedness of Moore.

Judge Seymour told the lawyers that the only thing to be submitted to the jury was as to the question of whether an overdraft of $2,700 made by Moore in 1889 was with the intent of defrauding the bank. Col. A. M. Waddell was expected to be of counsel for Moore, but could not be here. Messrs. W. W. Fuller of Durham and G. H. Snow of Raleigh appeared in his stead, the former making the opening speech for Moore, Assistant District Attorney Thomas P. Devereux followed for the Government. Mr. Snow made the next speech for the defense, District Attorney Charles A. Cook closing for the Government and Charles M. Cooke for Moore. The speeches were excellent.

The verdict excited some surprise, but Moore's counsel had no fear of a failure to acquit. The point in the case unquestionably was as to the passing by the bank's discount committee upon the "lay drafts" on which Moore had raised much money. There is a case against Moore, also for embezzlement, before the Superior court of Cumberland.

A Faithful Congressman.

"I have just had an interview," says the Honorable W. H. Bower, in the Winston Sentinel "with Mr. Maxwell, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, and he adheres to the rule established some time since, to wit: To remove no fourth-class postmasters except for cause and upon charges preferred. To this rule there has been and will be no exception. Congressional influence amounts to nothing whatever towards modifying or suspending it, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. There has not been a single exception to it in our State, if Mr. Maxwell is to be believed. I can do nothing more than call upon Democratic executive committees and Democrats generally of the various counties to prefer charges against those who are obnoxious and whom they may wish to replace with Democrats.

"I am anxious to serve my constituents in this regard and will remain in Washington some time, ready and willing to prosecute any charges that may be instituted. I desire the responsibility for delay in filling the postoffices to remain where it justly belongs. It is not with me."

Off for Chicago.

Mr. James M. Judge, who has been in the employ of the Enterprise for a short time, says the Broadway (Va.) Enterprise, and who has become very popular in this city, left this week for Chicago to attend the World's Fair. Mr. Judge is an efficient workman, and a very rapid compositor. He leaves a host of friends behind who wish him success and a pleasant trip. Since he has been in our employ he has won the respect of all who are connected with our office. Mr. Judge has made a big improvement in the "make-up" of our paper, much to the satisfaction of its Editor and the public generally, and we regret his departure. He is a first-class workman, thoroughly understanding his business. After visiting the Fair at Chicago, he goes en route to Fayetteville, N. C., where his mother and father now reside. Mr. Judge, who, by the way, is a very fine performer on the guitar, became very popular among the young people of our city and they regret very much that he has left us. Mr. Judge is a native of North Carolina, and he has the best wishes of the Enterprise in his proposed trip as he is capable of making his way and his work is his best reference.

Atlantic Hotel.

This extensive hotel is so located on the beach of Bogue Sound, within a short distance of the surf, and has such a system of salt water sewerage that is absolutely exempt from malaria, and the insects so insupportable at most summer resorts—mosquitoes, flies and sand-flies—are unknown evils there. The amusements are varied in kind and degree. No sketch can give more than a faint shadowing of the pleasures of a visit to this popular resort. The freedom from care, the pure sea-breeze, every breath of which swells the veins and makes the blood tingle with delight, the amenities of social intercourse, relieved largely of those necessary but vexatious rules of etiquette at home—all these combine to render a visit to the Atlantic an epoch in life to look forward to and back upon with pleasureable emotions.

Your Attention

Is directed to the notice of incorporation of the Cross Creek Manufacturing Company in another column. It is our desire to see this enterprise materialize and much benefit accrue to the promoters and community. Our need is a number of industrial enterprises in successful operation to engender thrift in the community.

With all the natural advantages and facilities afforded in this locality, new industries ought not to lack the support of all who can safely extend a helping hand.

Dr. Hodges's Sanitorium.

A reporter of the Charlotte News who recently visited Wilmington and the seashore thus describes the new Sanitorium and other interesting things:

A new institution, and one of importance not only to Wilmington but to the State, is the Sanitorium established this season on Wrightsville sound, by Dr. J. A. Hodges. For the present, Dr. Hodges has rented the comfortably fitted up cottages of Capt. E. W. Manning, proprietor of the Atlantic View Hotel, and already has a number of applications. His guests and patients board at Capt. Manning's Hotel on the premises. It is a great place for sick children and invalids. They have the personal attention daily of Dr. Hodges, and the constant services of a skilled, trained nurse. The establishment of this sanitorium is a most commendable move, and its success is even now assured. Dr. Hodges makes his charges to cover everything board, lodging, services and attention of nurse and physician.

WHERE OLD TIME CHIVALRY EXISTS.

With the exception of Charleston, there is perhaps no southern city where the old time southern chivalry survives to so great an extent as in Wilmington. In an hour's stroll about the streets of that town after the business of the day is over, one can meet scores of persons whose manner and bearing proclaim them types of the old Southern gentleman. But lift the knocker and enter their homes and you are made to feel at once that you are in the presence of Refinement and Hospitality.

The streets of Wilmington are dotted with elegant old mansions, built after the stately ideas of the fine old gentlemen of ante-bellum times. All are large and spacious, and some have massive fluted pillars from foundation to roof, supporting broad porticos around the four sides of the house. The grandeur of these old houses has by no means departed. Their former masters and mistresses have passed away—cherished be their memory; we shall never see their like again—yet the descendants who take their place are imbued with the same lofty spirit of chivalry, the same sense of open hospitality, and as they grow older they grow more like those were who have gone before them.

Wilmington has taken on new life to a wonderful degree lately. A visitor notices that a great many old landmarks have disappeared, and in their places, elegant new buildings have gone up. The new county court house with its marble corridors and marble wanisco ting, would paralyze the average Mecklenburg magistrate. A number of very imposing new stores, a new bank, express office and insurance building have been erected, an excellent electric car system is in operation and the town is being dotted with new buildings very much after the style of Charlotte.

There is no other city along the coast that can offer such a diversity of resorts. No other city can hold a hand to Wilmington in this respect. Even those surrounded by resorts in number and attractiveness to approximate Wilmington, cannot by any means approach the facilities of that city for reaching resorts. People who are a little nervous about getting too close to old ocean, can take the Seacoast train and get off at Wrightsville sound. If they want to get a little nearer the ocean, they can take the train and go across the sound to the Hammocks, a wooded island, where a hotel nearly a quarter of a mile long is located. In case you want to get a little nearer, you can again get on the train, cross the channel and ride two miles along the beach to the end of the road, where there is a cluster of hotels from the piazzas of which you can sit and toss your cigar stub into the surf. This is the land route, and would in itself be a great card for Wilmington, but there is the river route. Two elegant steamboats ply up and down the river touching at Carolina Beach, Fort Fisher and Southport. Carolina Beach is 15 miles below Wilmington. The boat lands at a long pier, from which a train carries the visitor swiftly across a narrow strip of country to the beach where there is a hotel and a mile of handsome cottages, all lined out along the water so that only a walkway separates them from the ocean. This is said to be the prettiest beach South of Asbury Park. At Fort Fisher there is a hotel and a number of cottages. The fame of Southport is well known, and it may interest the up country people to learn that Miss Kate Stuart still presides over the historic little white house by the water's edge. Of such an excellent character is the transportation facilities, that one can take in the resorts down the river, return to the city, take the train and visit the resorts from the sound to the end of the road, all in one day. That the natural attractions of these resorts are not excelled by any along the entire coast cannot be questioned. The wonder is that they were not developed long ago. Carolina Beach is already a Coney Island on a small scale.

Mount Vernon Springs.

The Mount Vernon Springs are equalled by few and surpassed by none in the State for the medical properties of its mineral waters. Unusual preparations are being made by Mr. J. M. Foust, the proprietor, to entertain a large number of guests this season, which opened on the 1st inst. The cuisine is under the management of a lady experienced in one of the leading hotels in Florida, hence that department is in better hands than ever before. Situated in Chatham county, one mile West of Ore Hill depot, on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, within two hours ride of Greensboro or Fayetteville. This delightful resort affords a charming spot to those who seek a place of rest and recreation.

A New Lodge.

Grand Patriarch G. A. Glass and P. C. Patriarch R. L. Burkehead, of Raleigh, together with Grand Scribe W. D. Gaster and several other members of this branch of the order at this place instituted LaFayette Encampment, No. 29, I. O. O. F., on the night of the 9th, with 18 members. The following officers were elected and installed:

W. S. Cook, C. P.
J. A. Moore, H. P.
J. R. Williams, S. W.
A. J. Pemberton, J. W.
J. G. Hollingsworth, Scribe.
C. H. McLauchlin, Treasurer.

Bicycle Racing.

The Greensboro Bicycle Club wishes to announce that on July 4th they will hold a bicycle meeting at the Greensboro half mile track. Novice races, handicap races, open races. The principal event will be the one mile contest for the championship of North Carolina. Every racer who claims he can beat all the others, can now have a "try" for the handsome Championship Belt. Handsome and valuable prizes. Every bicyclist is most cordially invited to come. Railroad fare will be at half rates. Entries for races close July 2d. Fee fifty cents. Write to Geo. Fitzsimmons, Greensboro, N. C.

People and their Movements.

Col. K. M. Murchison, of New York, is in the city.

Mr. E. L. Clark and wife left last night for Baltimore city.

John D. Culpeper, of Richmond, Va., is at the LaFayette.

Gen. A. G. Brady raturned on Tuesday night from Connecticut.

Mrs. McKelway is the guest of W. Doug. Smith, Esq., at Godwin.

Miss Chris Black, of Wilmington, is visiting Mrs. Jno. Reddick.

Capt. Thomas Hardin was in the city several days the past week.

Mrs. S. Sheetz left town yesterday to visit relations in Wilmington.

Mr. Isaac Clark and Mr. David K. Wright leave to-day for Chicago to visit the Fair.

His many friends were glad to see Mr. Ed. R. McKethan in town this week.

Mrs. Walter A. Moore, of Charleston, is the guest of Mr. W. B. LaFar and wife.

State Senator Geo. L. Morton and Mr. R. L. Williams, of Wilmington, are in the city.

Messrs. Paul and Frank Slocomb have returned from school to spend the summer vacation.

Mr. Mack McKinnon, and wife, of Robeson, were in the city a couple of days last week.

Mr. Michaux, of Greensboro, was a guest at Hotel LaFayette for a few days last week.

Mr. Geo. Alrich, of New York, returned last night to resume his old position with the Hotel LaFayette.

Miss Genevieve Johnson, of Houston, Texas, arrived last week, and will be the guest of Mrs. Q. K. Nimocks while here.

Little Ivor Robinson had his leg broken by a vicious cow about six weeks ago, but we gladly learn that his improvement is rapid.

Misses Nellie Haigh, Nellie Morrison and Laura Kyle have returned from Chapel Hill Commencement and report a charming time.

Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Huske left the city last Thursday for Greenville Sound on a visit. They hope that the change will be beneficial to their little son, so long so ill.

WEATHERFORD, TEXAS. Feb. 24, 1892.

About three years ago I became a convert to my mother's teaching:—that Pond's Extract was the best all round curative medicine that she had ever used; and being a confirmed invalid and sick two-thirds of my days, I expect that I have used more of this medicine and in more ways than any other person ever did.

I have been threatened three times with abscesses during the past year, and each time I have driven them away by persistent and continuous rubbing with hot Pond's Extract. These abscesses were caused by the use of a hypodermic syringe and I allowed a physician to try his hand. He worked at it forty-eight hours, and at the end of that time my leg was almost as hard as a rock from the hip joint down to the knee. I told him he must stop treatment. My limb was in a fearful plight and hourly growing worse. I rubbed it with nothing save hot Pond's Extract, and in four days I had it under perfect control, and in a week more there was scarcely a sign of the terrible pest. I use it for all sorts of pain. It always helps and frequently makes a cure. It never has failed me. I have been trying massage treatment, and I make my rubber use the Extract. It has cured all sorts of pain for me—headache, sore-throat, sore-eyes, earache, abscesses, cystitis and all manner of pain. E. MCCALL.

Ice Cream Soda and all the Popular Summer Drinks at KING BROS., Hotel LaFayette Building.

Constipation and sick headache permanently cured, and piles prevented by Japanese Liver Pellets; especially adapted to children's use. Sold by King Bros.

Horne's Tested Kerosene Oil is always reliable. Delivered at private residences within city limits. Sold at lowest market price.

Japanese Pile Cure costs you nothing if it does not cure you; samples free. Guaranteed by King Bros.

At McDuffie's Drug Store you will find the finest line of Cigars, Pipes, &c., in the city.

Johnson's Oriental Soap is the most delicate facial soap for ladies' use in existence. Sold by King Bros.

Booth & Barrett Cigar is in the lead in other cities. Should be here. Sold at HORNE'S PHARMACY.

McDuffie's New Soda Fountain is in full operation. It is a beauty—new and novel design. You are invited to call.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

Mrs. C. Fisher
Of Baltimore.

Sciatic Rheumatism
Severe Pain and Stiffness
6 Bottles of Hood's—Perfect Cure.

"I am not only willing, but anxious to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was taken with severe pain and stiffness in my limbs; at times being hardly able to walk. I consulted a physician, who pronounced my trouble sciatic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I took medicine, I became worse instead of better. I had read so much of Hood's Sarsaparilla's **wonderful cures** that I concluded to give it a fair trial. When I was taking the first bottle I could feel a change for the better; my appetite increased and my limbs became less stiff. I have now taken four bottles and am happy to say I can work as well as ever I could before. I recommended **Hood's Sarsaparilla** to my cousin, who has received equally good effects from it. I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla. MRS. CLARA FISHER, N. E. cor. Caroline and McElderry Sts., Baltimore, Md. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Cures

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.

Are You Nervous,

Are you all tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25 cents a box.

In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, is it not reasonable to believe that it will also be of benefit to you?

Try Clarade at Horne's Soda Fountain.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

At McDuffie's Soda Fountain you can get the finest drinks. A specialty will be made in it this season.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE She can refer you to many of its friends.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Have you ever tried McDuffie's Chill Cure. It is quick and a positive cure.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

At King Bro.'s gentlemen buy the finest brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO.

New Drinks this season at McDuffie's New Soda Fountain.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

2,238,672.

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March '91 to March, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c. and $1.00. At B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dwelling House No. 3

For Rent on Thornton Avenue.

Apply to
F. W. THORNTON & SON.
6—15—93 1t

A Rare Opportunity.

YOUNG MAN,

do you wish to secure at comparatively no cost a Business Course, or a Course in Shorthand and Typewriting at one of the best Business Colleges in North Carolina, the Southern Business College of Asheville. If so, the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER offers a scholarship in the above-named Institution to the young man who first secures a club of 25 paid subscribers to the OBSERVER.

DO NOT WAIT

to secure the whole number before communicating with us, but report them in any number until 25 are obtained.

Address all communications to
BUSINESS MANAGER
of the Fayetteville Observer,
Fayetteville, N. C.
6—15—93

POSITIONS GUARANTEED.

(Guarantee in writing.) Send for catalogue of Draughon's Consolidated Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn. No vacation. (Mention this paper.)

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Superior Court.
Archie Turner against Mary Turner

The defendant above-named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Cumberland County, by said plaintiff against said defendant for the purpose of obtaining an absolute divorce from the bonds of matrimony existing between them; and the said defendant will further take notice, that she is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county to be held on the sixth Monday before the first Monday in September, 1893, at the Court House of said County in Fayetteville, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint.

Dated June 10th, 1893.

CHAS. G. CAIN,
6—15—93 6w Clerk of the Superior Court.

For Our Readers.

If you can make EIGHTY words from letters contained in the word "MONTREAL" you can have a FREE TRIP to the World's Fair and return, as the publishers of that well known magazine, "DOMINION ILLUSTRATED," offer to pay expenses to Chicago and return to the *first person* in each State sending a list of not less than eighty words as above. This is a popular way of attracting attention to a popular publication. A host of other valuable prizes will be given to successful contestants, and EVERY ONE able to send a list of not less than *sixty* words will be awarded a prize valued by the publishers at not less than five dollars. As prizes are equitably divided among the different States persons residing in any locality have an equal opportunity of securing the free trip to Chicago, or one of the other valuable prizes for their State. This announcement app ars in the leading newspapers of THIS State for the *first time* THE SAME DAY. Enclose twelve U. S. two cent stamps with list of words for ample number of this elegant and profusely illustrated (96 page) magazine, containing full particulars of this most liberal prize distribution. "Dominion Illustrated" is the leading and longest established magazine in British America (larger than Harper's, Century, Scribner's or Cosmopolitan) Its publishers are rated by mercantile agencies and worth over one hundred thousand dollars. Send promptly as date of postmark decides. Address "DOMINION ILLUSTRATED," Ground Floor, Y. M. C. Association, Montreal, Que.
6—15—93 2t

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

NORTH CAROLINA } Superior Court
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }

Whereas, W. J. McNaughton, Duncan Rose and John M. Rose have filed articles of incorporation of the Cross Creek Manufacturing Company under Chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, and have shown that they have complied with the provisions of law, and have paid the tax of $25 prescribed by law; now, therefore, it is ordered that said W. J. McNaughton, Duncan Rose and John M. Rose and their associates and successors be and are hereby incorporated under the name of the "Cross Creek Manufacturing Company," for the purposes and under the terms and conditions set forth in said articles of incorporation, in substance, as follows: Business to be conducted—the manufacture of articles of commerce made of timber, lumber and wood; office and place of business Fayetteville, N. C.; authorized capital $5,000; shares $100 each; officers and stockholders not to be personally liable for debts of corporation unless voluntarily assumed.

CHAS. G. CAIN, C. S. C.
Seal of Cumberland Superior Court.
6—8—93 2t

LAFAYETTE MILITARY ACADEMY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A High Grade Educational Institution for Boys and Young Men.

FIRST TERM COMMENCES DEC. 6, 1893.

This school will be first class in every respect.

First class accommodations and board.

First class faculty composed of gentlemen of experience, energy and ability; and first class cadets who will receive first class instruction and eventually occupy first class positions in either the business world or the professions.

For particulars respecting courses of study, terms, &c., address

Maj. J. W. YERBY, Superintendent,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
6—15—93

Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of a certain deed of mortgage from Angus Darroch and wife Catharine to Moses Britton, dated March 30th, 1888, the following described tract of land will be sold to the highest bidder at public auction, viz: Beginning at a pine near the road leading from Fayetteville to McNeill's Bridge on Rockfish, west of Jumping Gully and running S. 22.36 chains to a pine, thence E. 22 36 chains to a stake, thence N. 22.36 chains to a stake, thence direct to the beginning, containing fifty acres more or less, formerly owned by Neill Shaw. For further description, etc., see Book K, No. 3, page 221, Register's office of Cumberland county.

Place of sale: Court House door Fayetteville, N. C.
Time of sale at 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday, July 24th, 1893—Court week.
Terms: Cash.

MOSES BRITTON, Mortgagee.
H. McD. ROBINSON, Attorney.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 15, 1893. ts

KING BROS.,

Druggists and Pharmacist,

—Hotel LaFayette Building.—

Encouraged by the patronage extended, we we have engaged the services of

MR. ALLEN LEE,

who can be found at our store any hour of the night, and will attend to calls for

MEDICINES, &c.

With every facility and latest and most approved remedies, we shall endeavor to merit and deserve the confidence of the public.

4—13—93 tf

Established 1834.

Warren Prior & Son.

We have now in our employ Mr. MAX A. TILLER, Watchmaker of Germany. We are prepared to repair

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

PROMPTLY.

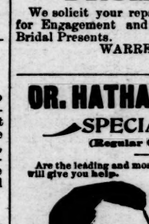
We solicit your repairing. Orders invited for Engagement and Wedding Rings and Bridal Presents.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

SPECIALISTS
(Regular Graduates.)

Are the leading and most successful specialists and will give you help.



Young and middle aged men.

Remarkable results have followed our treatment Many years of varied and successful experience in the use of curative methods that we alone own and control for all disorders of men who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are suffering from errors of youth and excess or who are nervous and impotent, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to believe that we can possibly be of service to you. Consultation at office or by letter is free and will afford a cure.

WOMEN: Don't you want to get cured of that weakness with a treatment that you can use at home without instruments? Our wonderful treatment has cured others. Why not you? Try it.

CATARRH, and diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Liver and Kidneys.

SYPHILIS—The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete Cure Guaranteed.

SKIN DISEASES of all kinds cured where many others have failed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly cured in few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorrhœa.

TRUTH AND FACTS.

We have cured cases of Chronic Diseases that have failed to get cured at the hands of other special ists and medical institutes.

REMEMBER that there is hope for You. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

Remember our free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skilful treatment. FREE consultation at the office or by mail. Thorough examination and careful diagnosis. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases. Send for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men; No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases. All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men

Address or call on
DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
23 1-2 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

Every Man A Capitalist.

You can become a capitalist at once by laying by a small part of your yearly income and investing it in a Tontine policy of the

Equitable Life

For $20 you can instantly secure a capital of $1,000 (or for $200 a capital of $10,000), thus acquiring an estate which you may leave to your heirs, or retain as a fund for your own support in old age, if your life be prolonged.

Such a step will prompt you to save, will strengthen your credit, will increase your confidence, will preserve you from care and will give you lasting satisfaction.

The Plan is Simple.

The Security Absolute.

It is the perfect development of the life policy. To-day is the right time to get facts and figures. Address

W. J. RODDEY, **Manager,**
For the Carolinas.
ROCK HILL, S. C.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND DEALERS IN—

Fertilizers, Wagons and Carts.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING STOCK OF

Fertilizer and Composting Chemicals.

We will sell our old brands and add some new brands to our list. In addition to

Gibbs & Co.'s High Grade Ammoniated Phosphate, Old Dominion Guano, Farmers' Friend Chemicals, Acid Phosphate and German Kanite we have added Lister's Celebrated Blend and Bone Cotton Guano.

If there is any one who has not used our

ALBEMARLE FLOUR,

do not deprive yourself this comfort any longer, there is no flour better, *and is always the same*, and cheap enough. Our "GOLDEN SHEAF" BRAND is not quite so fancy, but is a splendid flour for general use, very nutritious and is reliable. No flour ever run more uniform.

We will receive next week a fresh car load of "OLD HICKORY" WAGONS and CARTS including all sizes and styles. Everybody knows that there is nothing on wheels more reliable than the Old Hickory.

Fayetteville, N. C.

The Metropolitan One Price Racket Store.

The people are fast learning our popular prices, and are pleased with our modern method of doing business—the only true method—namely: Quick sales and short profits, one price to all for the cash down. To those who may think popularity in price inconsistent with quality, we invite inspection. It will not cost you any thing to look, and we are always pleased to show goods. We are receiving goods nearly every day from our mammoth establishment in New York, which enables us to make these offerings that cannot be matched by any house in Fayetteville. But here are our figures—they speak more eloquently than words. Note them carefully. Come and see us and judge for yourselves.

DRESS GOODS.

We call special attention to our line of Colored Satteens. They are superior in textural finish and beauty of design, made to sell for 25c.; per yard our price 19c.; Mercerized Satteens in black satin stripes or raised figures, beautiful finish at 25c.; also solid black Satteen, henrietta or cashmere finish—always seasonable—worth all of 30c. per yard, our price 25c.; other Satteens at 12½.

We quote Wool Challie, solid and figured at 15c; Silk Finish Foulards at 12, Princess Lawn at 10, Satin Stripe Figured Lawn at 12½ Light Blue Mulls at 16 and 20c.

Just received a beautiful line of Black Organdies at 20 and 25; also Satin Stripe Organdies at 23; White Lawn Lace Stripe at 12½; Plain White Victoria Lawn of superior quality at 15c.; Pique at 20.

India Linen at 9, 10, 12½, 15 and 17c.; Dotted Swiss at 25 and 32c.; Cross Bar Muslin at 12, 12½ and 15c.

We are offering a beautiful line of Dress Ginghams, latest styles at 8, worth 10c.; French Chambrays in pink and blue, soft finish, 33 inches, at 15; extra good value, worth fully 20c.

Illuminated Chameleans Brocades 36 inches at 19 and 24; beautiful line Bedford Cords in five different shades at 10c.

The want of space forbids our going through the whole list in detail, but we call your attention to the fact that our numerous departments, namely: Shoes, Hats, Gents' Furnishing, Hosiery, Notions, Linen, Stationery, Millinery and Tinware, are filled with bargains. Just take a look at these figures and bear them in mind the next time you go shopping. Fifty good white Envelopes for 5c.; Note Paper 4c. a quire; Lead Pencils 2, 3, 5 and 10c. a doz.; Needles 1c. a paper; Pins 1c. a paper; best Brass Pins 3c. a paper; good Steel Pens 3c. a doz.; Men's and Boy's Suspenders 10, 15, 20 25, 30 and 40c. a pair; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs at 5, 7, 10, 15 and 25c. Some beautiful Chiffon Handkerchiefs at 20; sold everywhere for 35 and 40c., Linen Towels from 5 to 15c. each; Napkins 35 to 75c. doz.; Crash 5 to 15c. per yard; some extra values in Turkish Bath Towels—very large at 18 and 25c. each; beautiful Tidies at 10 and 15c. each; Curtain Net 10 to 15c. per yard; Scrim 5c. per yard; Buggy Robes at 40c. to $1.25 each; Hosiery at all prices—5 to 50c. per pair. The latest thing in Hats, the "Fedora" or creased top soft fur hat. We have them in black, pearl and tan colors—regular $2.00 goods—our price $1.05, $1.30 and $1.45. You should see these hats to appreciate them at the price quoted. Our figured embroidered puff bosom Shirts are now all the rage, and are going fast at 90c.—a regular $1.25 shirt; Ladies' Vests from 8 to 20c.; Men's Gauze Shirts 18 to 35c. each. Don't forget to look through our Tinware department. We have many things there that will interest you—especially when you learn the prices. Ask for our patent covered roasting pans. No housekeeper should be without one. They have been sold here at $1.25. Our price 75 and 95c. They are great. We are still offering Straw Matting at $5.30, $6.30, $7.75 and $8.90 per roll of 40 yards.

G. W. BOWEN,
23 HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
5—18—93

WANTED.

A live man to represent our business in every City and Town in this State. A good opening for the right party. Address

PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS CO.,
834 East Main Street,
6—8—93 2t Richmond, Va.

For Sale Cheap.

A Seventy-Five Dollar KIMBALL ORGAN, perfectly new and in the hands of the manufacturer. Can be bought cheap at a sacrifice. For terms and particulars apply at the OBSERVER OFFICE.
5—18—93.

BIBLE TRUTH.

Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth (2 Tim, 11: 15); Ten Outline Studies of the More Important Divisions of Scripture: The Jew, the Gentile and the Church of God; The Seven Dispensations; The Two Advents; The Two Resurrections; The Five Judgments; Law and Grace; The Believer's Two Natures; The Believers Standing and State; Salvation and Rewards; Believers and Professors, by C. I. Scofield of the Southwestern School of the Bible, Dallas, Texas. A plain and very simple help to the study of the Bible. Cloth, 25c; Paper Cover, 15c.

Behold He Cometh, by Luther Rees, of Paris Texas, Paper Cover, 10c.; and other Tracts on the Coming of the Lord, by a number of Bible students.

Gospel Tracts for the Unsaved, including the Dying Drummer Boy. Small $1.00 per 100; large 5c each.

A variety of Gospel Tracts at 10, 15, 20 and 30c. per 100.

Many of the Lord's people first learned that Christ died for the ungodly and were saved through Gospel tracts. Orders for the above solicited W. S. PRIOR,
5—18—93 Fayetteville, N. C.

PRIZES ON PATENTS

How to Get Twenty-five Hundred Dollars for Nothing.

The Winner has a Clear Gift of a Small Fortune, and the Losers Have Patents that may Bring them in Still More.

Would you like to make twenty-five hundred dollars! If you would, read carefully what follows and you may see a way to do it.

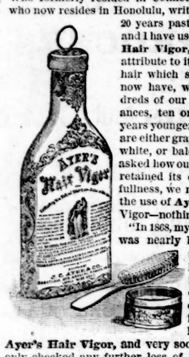
The Press Claims Company devotes much attention to patents. It has handled thousands of applications for inventions, but it would like to handle thousands more. There is plenty of inventive talent at large in this country, needing nothing but encouragement to produce practical results. That encouragement the Press Claims Company proposes to give.

NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEMS.

A patent strikes most people as an appallingly formidable thing. The idea is that an inventor must be a natural genius, like Edison or Bell; that he must devote years to delving in complicated mechanical problems and that he must spend a

A Gentleman

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 20 years past, my wife and I have used **Ayer's Hair Vigor**, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of **Ayer's Hair Vigor**—nothing else.'"



"In 1868, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out every day. I induced her to use **Ayer's Hair Vigor**, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to all in need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarrun, Bastrop, Tex.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

DON'T FORGET
THE OLD STAND!

Where you can always find a full line of

Groceries, Provisions, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars,

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CUTLERY, HARDWARE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Don't forget to take our price. Goods delivered free all over town.

Yours truly,

D. A McMILLAN.

3—9—93 tf

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A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. **Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case.** You only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail. Guarantees issued by our agents.

CONSTIPATION Cured, Piles Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp disease & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

WORTH SENDING FOR—

DR. J. H. SCHENCK

has published a book on diseases of the

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Inside, outside, and all the way through, by drinking

HIRES' Root Beer

This great Temperance drink; is as healthful, as it is pleasant. Try it.

6—1—93 4t

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Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY,

and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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Just think how tight the insurance was on the property burned in the late fire!

As soon as the news reached the Old Ætna—which has the largest capital, largest surplus, largest assets of any American Company, the local agent was wired to know if she had a policy in it—ready to settle you see!

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12—8—92

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Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.

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Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays. Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.

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The Cost of the Union.

Baltimore Sun.

A contemporary, figuring upon the money cost of the civil war to the United States, finds it was $8,425,185,017. This includes current war expenses, $3,144,975,087; bounties, $285,941,127; private contributions, $50,000,000; war claims, $140,000,000; interest on war debt, $2,355,826,102; pensions, $1,431,198,500, and a doubtful item—$1,017,241,200 for estimated "loss of soldiers' productive labor." This is what it cost to keep the Southern States in the Union, exclusive of the vast squandering of the public domain, the losses caused by carpet-bag rule in those States after they were brought back into the sisterhood of States and the increased expenditures for government purposes induced by the demoralization of politicians at Washington during and after the civil war. As the "true valuation" of all property in the eleven seceding States in 1860 was altogether but $5,202,166,207, it is seen that the civil war has already cost some $3,225,000,000 more than the money value of all the property in the South, and will cost us in pensions, interest, &c., several billions more. Estimated in the same way and taking account of the destruction of the value of Confederate notes and bonds and of financial institutions in the South in consequence of the civil war, the loss of that section to date must be reckoned at hardly less than $8,000,000,000. Sixteen billions is, perhaps, not an overestimate of the sum somebody's political misconduct has cost us.

Make What We Consume.

Exchange.

No purely agricultural country has ever, in modern times, become a wealthy or powerful country, while commerce and manufacturing have made nations rich in direct ratio to the extent to which they have been developed. This is fully illustrated in the countries of Europe, and also in this country. The South and West have remained comparatively poor while the North and East have grown rich, and the reason for the difference exists in the fact that the South and West have sent all the money they could get for their products to the North and East to pay for manufactured goods. It does not matter whether crops be good or bad, prices high or low, so long as we send every dollar we can get to the North to pay for manufactured goods, we will remain poor. The only difference would be that in the one event we would spend less money, and in the other more. Until the South ceases to import more goods than it exports, the balance will be against us, and everybody will feel the effect. What we need in the South is to make what we consume, both in food stuffs and manufactured goods, and then we would become a rich and powerful section.

The Cost of a Pound of Cotton.

Carolina Spartan.

Farmers talk much about the cost of making cotton. Very few of them know what it does cost. Set aside an acre of fair land and charge that acre with every lick of work from preparation to selling. The expense account will stand about as follows:

One day, man and horse,	$1 25
Two sacks of guano,	5 00
Putting in guano and planting,	75
Two bushels of seed,	50
Cultivation with plow,	2 00
Hoeing twice,	1 00
Rent for the acre,	2 00
Picking 1,000 pounds,	5 00
Hauling to gin and toll,	1 25
Total,	$19 75

The estimate is that there will be 1,000 pounds of seed cotton, or 333 pounds of lint and twenty bushels of seed at 25 cents a bushel. The cost of lint will be $14.75 or nearly 4½ cents a pound. The money outlay might be reduced a little by using home-made manure, but the above calculation will give some idea of what cotton costs a pound.

Kingsley's Love of Nature.

Youth's Companion.

Charles Kingsley was to the very end of his life thrilled and dominated by the beauty of the outer world. He had a fierce delight in the stronger and wilder phases of nature, a sort of viking spirit that was stirred by wind and wave. One wild autumnal night, after he had been reciting the story of a Cornish ship-wreck, he suddenly cried to his guests:

"Come out! come out and look!"

They followed him into the garden, to be met by a tempestuous rush of warm rain. The preacher poet, heedless of personal discomfort, stood lost in thought and recollection, and suddenly exclaimed in tones of intense enjoyment:

"Splendid! What a night! Drenching! This is a night when you young men can't talk, can't think too much poetry."

Intensely sensitive to every mood of nature, he sometimes shrank from her cruelty.

"Don't go out to-day," he said once to a friend. "There is a northeast wind that will kill you if you give it a chance. It's an assassin."

The Art of Working in Gold.

The Romans copied the Greek and Etruscan goldsmiths' work, though they also often used the ornaments themselves taken from the ancient tombs. Much of the art of the ancients in working gold was lost until early in the present century, when Signor Castellani found some of the Etruscan methods still being employed by workmen in a village in a remote corner of the Apennines.—*London Times.*

The Rich Man's Son.

The rich man's son inherits lands,
And piles of brick and stones and gold,
And he inherits soft white hands,
And tender flesh that fears the cold.

Like soft hands, and tender flesh, many diseases are inherited; especially tendencies to Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, and Stomach and Liver troubles; but there is a remedy, known as the "Golden Medical Discovery," which overcomes these diseases, and cuts off all tendencies toward a fatal result. Dr. Pierce of Buffalo, has put this remedy within the reach of all, so that even the poor as well as the rich, can obtain it. It is worth more to you than "piles of brick and stone and gold." Ask your druggist for it. It's *guaranteed* to benefit or cure in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. For a Lame Side, Back or Chest Shiloh's Porous Plaster will give great satisfaction.—25 cents.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "*Shiloh's Vitalizer SAVED MY LIFE. I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used.*" For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cts.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Have you Catarrh? Try this Remedy. It will positively relieve and Cure you. Price 50 cts. This Inhaler for its successful treatment is furnished free. Remember, Shiloh's Remedies are sold on a guarantee to give satisfaction.

ADVICE TO WOMEN

If you would protect yourself from Painful, Profuse, Scanty, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation you must use

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

CARTERSVILLE, April 26, 1886.

This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for years from **Menstrual Irregularity**, being treated without benefit by physicians, were at length completely cured by one bottle of **Bradfield's Female Regulator.** Its effect is truly wonderful. J. W. STRANGE.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed FREE, which contains valuable information on all female diseases.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

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Pumps, Points and Pipe for Drive Wells.
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HILL'S TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED.

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE and invite the most careful investigation as to our responsibility and the merits of our Tablets.

READ OUR TESTIMONIALS

Double Chloride of Gold Tablets

Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless; cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT can be cured at home, and without any effort on the part of the patient, by the use of our SPECIAL FORMULA GOLD CURE TABLETS.

During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up.

We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS druggists at $1.00 per package.

If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us $1.00 and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets.

Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for **HILL'S TABLETS** and take no other.

Manufactured only by

—THE—

OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
51, 53 & 55 Opera Block,
LIMA, OHIO.

PARTICULARS FREE.

A FEW Testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of Hill's Tablets.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:
DEAR SIRS—I have been using your cure for tobacco habit, and found it would do what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars; or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty-five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.
E. M. JAYLORD, Leslie, Mich.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Some time ago I sent for $1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.
Truly yours, MATTHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 45.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to speak a word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of liquor, and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a heavy and constant drinker, but after using your Tablets for three days he quit drinking, and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have waited four month before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent. Yours truly,
MRS. HELEN MORRISON.

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THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Your Tablets have performed a miracle in my case. I have used morphine, hypodermically, for seven years, and have been cured by the use of two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part.
W. L. LOTEGAY.

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Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

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RIPANS TABULES are the best Medicine known for Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Ripans Tabules contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effectual, and give immediate relief.

Price—Box (6 vials), 75 cents; Package (4 boxes), $1. May be ordered through nearest druggist, or by mail. Sample free by mail. Address

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

NOTICE.

I return my thanks to my friends and customers for their liberal patronage. After an illness and confinement of three months my health is now restored so that I am enabled to resume business as heretofore.

REPAIRING AND NEW WORK

in the best of materials in my line.

Respectfully,

THOMAS GILL,

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5—18—93 tf

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Administrator's Notice

Having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Margaret A. Patterson, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment on or before the 20th day of April, 1894, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 13th day of April, 1893.

ED. R. McKETHAN,
4—20—93 6t Public Administrator.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 4th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	6:30 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:40 "
Leave Fayetteville,	9:50 "
Leave Sanford,	11:10 "
Leave Climax,	1:01 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	1.30 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:38 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:26 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	2:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	3:10 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:40 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	5:00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	10:35 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:55 "
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	12:25 p. m.
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	12:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:11 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:05 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:15 "
Leave Climax,	2:43 "
Leave Sanford,	4:38 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	6:00 "
Leave Fayetteville,	6:10 "
Arrive Wilmington,	9:25 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	7:15 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	8:06 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:37 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:22 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	6:11 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	6:28 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:12 "
Leave Maxton,	7:40 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	8:35 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:15 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:00 "
Leave Greenboro,	9:15 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:32 "
Arrive Madison,	11:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:10 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:15 p. m.
Leave Climax,	4:05 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:45 "

Connections for Mt. Airy at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line from Charleston and points South at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line from Atlanta and intermediate points, at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R. from all points North and South. Close connection at Walnut Cove Junction with the Norfolk & Western R. R. to and from Roanoke and points North and West.

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AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED May 28th, 1893.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 27. Daily.	No. 41. Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 35. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Leave Weldon..	12 35	5 04	6 15	
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 42	6 01	7 20	
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 54			P. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 42	6 01	7 20	2 40
Leave Wilson..	2 30	6 38	7 58	3 30
Leave Selma..				5 15
Lv. Fayetteville		8 34		8 30
Arrive Florence.	10 25	10 40		

	No. 47 Daily.			
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 30	6 48	7 58	
Leave Goldboro.	3 20	7 35	8 43	
Leave Magnolia.	4 30	8 42	9 35	
Ar. Wilmington.	6 00	10 15	11 35	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED May 28th, 1893.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 56. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Lv. Florence.	5 10	7 30		6 30
Lv. Fayetteville		9 34		9 50
Leave Selma..				11 49
Arrive Wilson..		11 30		12 50

	No. 48 Daily				
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30	7 45	4 00		
Leave Magnolia	11 10	9 16	5 37		
Leave Goldsboro	12 20	10 17	6 56		
Arrive Wilson..	1 10	11 00	7 42		

	No. 14 Daily.				
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	11 30	7 42		
Ar Roc'y Mount	2 00	12 08	8 30		
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35				
Leave Tarboro..	12 54				
Lv Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	8 30		
Arrive Weldon..	3 07	1 00	9 40		
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Read leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:48 P M. Greenville 6:28 P M., Kinston 7:20 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:30 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:00 P. M., arrives Washington 7:30 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 P M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:15 P M, arrives Nashville 6:50 P M, Spring Hope 7:15 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 7:3 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:00 A M; arrive Latta 7:15 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 1:10 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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